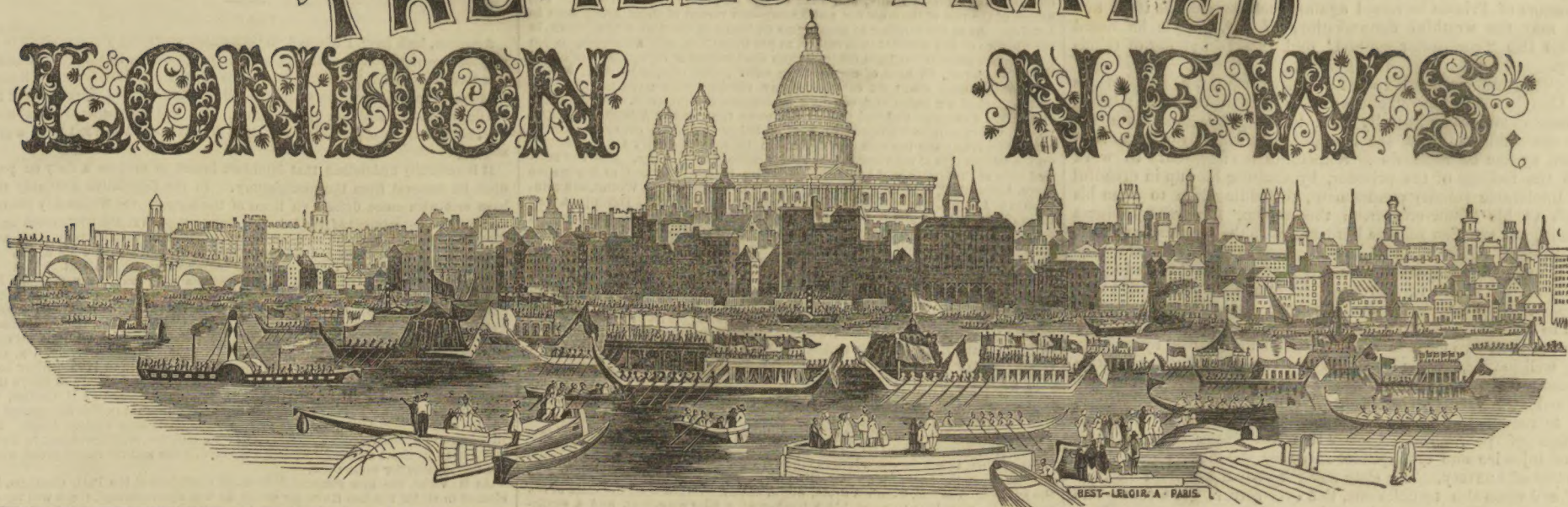


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, APRIL 6, 1850.

[SIXPENCE.]

OUR CRIMINAL POPULATION.

THE fifteenth annual report of the Inspectors of Prisons has just been published. The document affords matter for serious study, not only to statesmen and politicians, but to all who take an interest in the good government of the country, and the welfare of the people. Whether the great question of crime and the treatment of criminals be considered under its higher aspect as it affects morality and religion, or under its lower aspect as one that simply touches the pockets of a tax-ridden community, it is one of the highest importance. The reports of Mr. Frederick Hill, the Inspector of the Northern and Eastern Districts, to which the present document more especially refers, invariably contain matter which, when viewed under either of these heads, suggests anxious reflections upon our present and future prospects as a nation. What are we to do with our criminals? is the question of one class of thinking men. Why should we have such large numbers of criminals? is the question of another; while a third raise the still more pregnant question—Is it not almost entirely our own fault that we have any criminals at all?

As regards the present generation of men, who live amidst the increasing crime, which is the most unhappy fact and the most disgraceful feature of our civilisation—the opinions of the best informed are greatly divided. One class, with the eccentric Mr. Carlyle at their head, would deal with criminals upon the old system: they would flog, starve, chain, hang, behead, or quarter them—do anything, in fact, to extirpate them from the land as fast as they sprout up amongst us, like noxious and over-prolific weeds. As for trying to reform them, that is out of the question. Criminals may be men, but they are not the brothers of the disciples of this school. “Brothers!” says Mr. Carlyle, “how can they be our brothers? They are our enemies.” How *he* would treat them.

all appears from his address to an imaginary criminal—the type of the whole class—whom he thus apostrophizes, in his pamphlet entitled “Model Prisons:”—“Caitiff!” exclaims this wrathful prophet of the latter days, “we hate thee! We—not to be partakers in thy destructive adventure of defying God and all the Universe—dare not allow thee to continue any longer amongst us. As a palpable deserter from the ranks where all men, at their eternal peril, are bound to be—palpable deserter, taken with the red hand, fighting thus against the whole Universe and its laws, we send thee back into the whole Universe; solemnly expel thee from our community; and will, in the name of God—not with joy and exultation, but with sorrow stern as thy own—hang thee on Wednesday next, and so end.” “Hopeless for ever,” he continues, “is the method of love with criminals. These abject, ape, wolf, ox, imp, and other diabolic animal specimens of humanity, who of the very Gods could ever have commanded them by love? A collar round the neck, and a cart-whip flourished over the back—these, in a just and steady human hand, were what the Gods would have appointed them.” It is not many men who speak like this Habakkuk of the Gentiles, but there is a good sprinkling of people who think this trenchant mode of undoing the knotty question is the only proper one, and that all mercy is misplaced which is shown to criminals.

Another class would run to the opposite extreme, and lodge the delinquents in the model-prisons which so powerfully raise the bile of the philosopher just quoted, and give them, to use his words, “light work—picking oakum and the like—in airy apartments, with glass roofs, of agreeable temperature and perfect ventilation;” and feed them on “bread, cocoa, soup, meat and other kinds of food—all of excellence superlative.” Mr. Frederick Hill, in his valuable report, points out the abuses of this misplaced tenderness and indulgence—abuses which lead large numbers of people

to look upon the prison as a resource in their distress; a place of warmth, comfort, and plenty, to which they may betake themselves when duly qualified by the commission of a crime. “The prisoners,” says he, “pass a great deal too much time in bed—in mid-winter not less than fourteen hours out of the twenty-four; a practice which must tend to enfeeble both the mind and the body, and to create habits of sloth, which are inconsistent with the power of earning an honest livelihood.” The average cost per head of the prisoners throughout the northern and eastern districts of England is £22 per annum, exclusive of any charges for rent or repairs of prisons—a sum exceeding the wages of an agricultural labourer employed all the year round, which few of them are, at the rate of eight shillings a week. Many hundreds and thousands of honest men in our large towns, as well as in the rural districts, would think themselves happy if they could earn steadily every year such a sum as this. To the tens of thousands of needlewomen in London and Liverpool, £22 per annum would be a fortune. Sixpence per day for twelve or fourteen hours close labour, or three shillings per week, is the average reward of the needlewomen; so that a person who commits an offence against life or property costs the country three times as much as an honest needlewomen can earn. In other words, society bestows upon one thief as much money—to say nothing of the care, supervision, the ventilation, the sanitary arrangements, and the house-room—as would feed, clothe, and lodge, according to the present scale of miserable discomfort and squalor, three struggling and honest shirt-makers.

In the south of Ireland, the unhappy rate-payer—the man only a shade above pauperism himself—is clad in “windowed raggedness,” lives upon potatoes and Indian meal, and tastes animal food but once in a twelvemonth; but in the beautiful and well-conducted convict establishment of Spike Island, in the Cove of Cork, the convict has warm clothing and a generous diet, including meat



[COUNTRY EDITION.]

THE “ROYAL ADELAIDE,” STEAM-SHIP, ON HER PASSAGE FROM CORK TO LONDON.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

once, or even twice a week! Well may the remonstrances of the Inspectors of Prisons be raised against such a system as this; and well may the wrathful denunciations of Mr. Carlyle be heard against this "rose-water method" and this pampering of criminality.

Society is utterly puzzled what to do. It cannot be ferocious, as Mr. Carlyle would recommend; neither can it continue, without the most imminent and deadly peril, to make the condition of the felon preferable to that of the honest labourer. It therefore tries a third system of repression. Sometimes it endeavours to work upon the feelings of the prisoner, by shutting him up in dreadful and intolerable solitary confinement, forbidding him to open his mouth to his fellow-creatures; this system, however, produces insanity, and we then become burdened with the permanent support of a lunatic. This will evidently not answer as a financial speculation, even if the community could reconcile itself to the odious cruelty of it. There is, therefore, but one other plan, which is to set the prisoners to work, under proper guidance, and compel them to earn their own livelihood. But, here again, we are met, as in the other two cases of severity and of indulgence, by weighty and well-founded objections. If we employ prisoners in this manner, we transform our prisons into huge establishments—national workshops—to bring down the price of labour, and to reduce the honest labourers outside of their walls into a state of pauperism. Clearly this is a wrong system. It is full of injustice and cruelty, and sacrifices the honest man upon the altar of knavery. The state and the people are both at their wits' end upon this troublesome, this ever-recurring nuisance and abomination. We can neither take vengeance on our criminals nor show mercy to them; nor confine them separately, for fear of madness; nor in numbers for fear of utter contamination; nor keep them idle, nor employ them, without doing mischief. Turn which way we will, a huge difficulty confronts us, from which the weak-minded and careless, or those who are anxious to escape the perpetual annoyance of its presence, rush into Mr. Carlyle's remedy, and call out for the hangman as the sole reformer that can save society from its own wicked children.

Society is rightly served. It has sown criminals, and it must reap them. It has itself to blame or to praise for the over-abundant crop. There the result is—and it must be dealt with somehow, at whatever cost and trouble, or still worse evils will befall us.

But there is one plan which has never been tried yet, and which, after all, is the only plan likely to be of any service. That plan is to forbear from sowing criminals, and to cut off the supply of the next generation, if we can do nothing effectual with the adults and youths of the present race. The sources of crime are poverty and ignorance. As long as these are increased by our selfish and bad laws on the one hand, and by our immoral and irreligious neglect on the other, so long must we expect to have a copious supply of criminals. The one evil begets the other; and their mutual brood is indeed "LEGION." Every step we take to free industry from its shackles, to extend trade, and to increase the productive employment of the masses, is a step towards the diminution of crime; and every effort we make towards establishing a complete and efficient system of education for the whole people, to which the humblest shall have a legal right, an education physical, intellectual, and religious—not one, but all of these three—will be a step towards its extirpation. A well-employed, a temperate, a cleanly, a well-lodged, and a decently-clad population will supply but few criminals; and the few that may arise will not be felons, but lunatics. Until we employ both these remedial agencies, we must expect to be "pestered," as Mr. Carlyle phrases it, with thieves and felons, with huge prisons, and an enormous taxation.

WRECK OF THE "ROYAL ADELAIDE" STEAMER, AND FEARFUL LOSS OF LIFE.

THE City of Dublin Steam-Packet Company's ship, *Royal Adelaide*, Capt. John Batty, plying between the ports of Cork and London, left the former city on the afternoon of Wednesday week, with a full cargo of goods and about 250 passengers; touched off Plymouth on Thursday evening; left that port for London on Friday morning at 3 o'clock; and was totally lost on the Tongue Sand, off Margate, at 11 o'clock on Saturday night, when there is too much reason to fear every soul on board perished.

The *Royal Adelaide* was due at the Dublin, Belfast, and Cork steam-wharf, Lower East Smithfield, on Saturday evening; but, as a strong head wind prevailed against all vessels coming up Channel, her absence up to midnight caused little anxiety; but the misgivings that arose on her non-appearance the following morning were fearfully realised in the afternoon, when, at four o'clock, the first intimation of the terrible catastrophe reached London. The bearer of the melancholy intelligence was William Coe, a river pilot, in the service of the company, who was in waiting at Gravesend to take charge of the *Royal Adelaide* from that place to the Pool. About two o'clock on Sunday, one Charles Gillman, a Deal pilot, who had that morning brought a large barque up Channel, which was then lying at anchor off Gravesend, saw Coe and informed him that on Saturday evening, shortly after he had taken charge of the barque, which he had just brought up the river, a large black steamer, without figure-head, and having a great many passengers on deck, passed his ship steaming up Channel. The sea was running very high, and he could not make out the name of the steamer, but she bore every resemblance to the boats of the Dublin Company. Gillman also stated that at eleven o'clock the same night, shortly after having passed the *Tongue* light-ship, when about 15 miles from the coast of Margate, his barque passed a large steamer about three-quarters of a mile distant, from which signals of distress were fired in rapid succession. The steamer, from her position, was evidently on the sand, but as the wind blew a perfect gale Gillman said it was quite impossible to render any assistance. They threw up rockets in reply to the signals, in the hope that they might be seen from the shore; but the night was coming on thick at the time, and he believed there was too much reason to fear they had never been seen. The description of the vessel given by Gillman corresponding exactly with that of the *Royal Adelaide*, especially the absence of any figure-head to the ship, a peculiarity which marks nearly the whole fleet of steamers belonging to this company, Coe felt satisfied that his worst anticipations were realised, and that the unfortunate ship wrecked on the sand was no other than that for which he had been so long and so anxiously looking. He immediately came on to London with Gillman, and communicated the sad intelligence to the company's manager, Mr. Davidson.

Mr. Manning, master of the *Malcolm Brown* screw-steamer, which arrived on Sunday night from Guernsey, reports as follows:—

"About nine o'clock on Sunday morning, when off the North Foreland, we discovered the wreck of a large steamer, on the Tongue Sand, ten miles off the shore, and between two and three miles of the *Tongue* light-ship. As far as the weather would permit us, which was very stormy, the wind blowing almost a gale from the S.E., we got within three-quarters of a mile of the spot where she lay, and perceived her stern was apparently gone; also her masts, funnel, and everything swept clean off, and not a soul was to be seen on board. We endeavoured to find out her name, but could not; and it was evident she was fast breaking up. The framework of her two paddle-boxes was standing, and the stanchions of the bulwarks, but the boards were gone. There was no vessel near, except a small craft, under sail, some miles to the eastward of the Girdler. The appearance of the broken-off stumps of the masts, is quite new, showing clearly that the occurrence must have taken place recently. It had blown a heavy gale the night previous, and there was a tremendous sea running. It was probable she struck on the sands about midnight, and everything being swept away, even to her masts, leaves very little doubt of all on board having met with a watery grave. A dreadful sea always exists during gales in this portion of the Prince's Channel, and on Sunday morning it was sweeping over the wreck terrifically. Although it lies within ten miles of the North Foreland, it does not seem likely of being discovered from the land, on account of its being very low, and partly under water. The sands are several miles long, running S.E. by S. and W.N.W. On the Saturday evening Captain Manning, when his vessel was off Beachey Head, saw the smoke of a steamer to the eastward. He suspected it was that of the unfortunate vessel."

The master of the *Cornwall* (Dublin steamer), Higgins, reports passing the wreck, on the Tongue Sand, at eight o'clock on Monday morning. She had broken up, and the framework of her machinery was the only portion visible above water.

The master of the *Roscommon* (steamer), arrived in the river from Holland, also reports having passed a large quantity of the wreck of a steamer on the Tongue Sand, and several articles bearing the private mark of the company to which the *Royal Adelaide* belonged. The *Roscommon*, having cattle on board, was obliged to continue her voyage, to save the tide.

The *Royal Adelaide* was between 400 and 500 tons burthen, and had two engines of 140-horse power each. She was commanded by Captain John Batty, of Cork, who had been in the service of the Dublin Steam-Packet Company upwards of twenty years. The crew, in addition to the Captain, consisted of six mates, one carpenter, two engineers, two coal-trimmers, six firemen, six men

before the mast, a steward and stewardess, and a cook. The name of the first engineer was William Reilly, and that of the carpenter Handy Turner. The names of the rest of the crew are not known—no record of them being kept in London. As to the number of passengers on board at the time of the wreck, in the absence of any detailed information as yet from Cork, only an approximation to the exact amount has been made. When she touched at Plymouth, she landed there five horses, 38 head of cattle, three calves, nine pigs, some rice, butter, &c. She brought about six cabin, and say 150 deck passengers, from Ireland, and embarked six cabin and six deck passengers at Plymouth. Of these, Mr. Payne was a surgeon, and had resided for some time past at Albany-place, Plymouth, where some of his family were left to follow by another conveyance. Mrs. Mary Ann Hurst was the wife of a coachman in a gentleman's family residing on the Surrey side of the river, about twelve miles from the city. She was married only at Christmas, and had been on a visit to her relations at her native place, Lostwithiel, whence she took with her a sister, Miss Jane Wetter, as a companion to London. Ann Welsh, 35, of No. 16, Mulberry-street, Devonport, had three children, 14, 9, and 6, with her, and left behind a fourth, a son, aged 17, employed at the ship-building yard of Mr. Banks, Frank's-quarry, Mount Edgumbe. Ann Welsh took her furniture, and was going to join her husband, John Welsh, a boatswain on board of a man-of-war, at Woolwich.

It was for a time hoped that intelligence might be received from the French ports of a portion of the passengers and crew of the ill-fated steamer having been picked up alive. This was thought probable, as there have been frequent instances of vessels being lost on the Goodwin and Margate Sands, and the crews rescued by the French luggers. No such preservation do the unhappy creatures on board of the *Royal Adelaide* appear to have met with, and no doubt now exists that every soul was lost.

Only two bodies have been as yet recovered, and they were picked up in the neighbourhood of the wreck. Neither of the poor fellows appears to have died from drowning. They rather seem to have perished in the water. Both of them were provided with life-preservers in the shape of large corks tied round the chest and back, the one having ten and the other five, each about as large as a brick. There was nothing found on either of their persons leading to positive identification, but, from some letters found upon the one, and the name of "Coe" written inside the boot of the other, there does not appear to be much doubt on the subject. The one, from his dress, would appear to have been the mate of the vessel. He wore blue trousers, black frock-coat, a pilot overcoat, and a south-wester. In his pockets were found three letters and a memorandum, but no money or other property of any description. One of the letters is written by a gentleman named Roberts, who dates from Great Horner-street, Liverpool. It is addressed to Mr. William Gowler, chief mate of the *Leeds* steamer (this vessel belongs to the Dublin Company), and communicates the death of Gowler's wife. It is dated as far back as February last. Another letter is written by Mr. P. Howell, and dated from the Dublin Steam Packet Company's Offices, Eden-quay, Dublin. It complains of some irregularities on board the company's boats, and would appear to have been handed to the deceased by a Mr. Lane, to whom it is addressed. From this it might be inferred that the unfortunate man was an officer on board the *Leeds* steamer, but a memorandum found in his waistcoat pocket seems to show that, at any rate, on the present voyage, he was one of the crew of the *Royal Adelaide*. This memorandum runs:—

Wilson and wife lost their ticket. To be allowed to pass free in the *Royal Adelaide* to London.
J. LEFEBRE.
May 27th, 1850.

Two shillings and a fourpenny-piece were found upon the other deceased, and his pockets were completely full of sand, showing that he must have driven about on the bank for some time. It may be mentioned, also, that, when found, his neck was dislocated. From his dress, he appears to have been a stoker or fireman. The letters and memorandum have been handed over to Mr. Marchant, the superintendent of the Margate police.

The high winds which prevailed on Wednesday night and Thursday have destroyed almost all hopes of recovering any valuable portion of the wreck.

The spot where this wreck took place is one of the most dangerous in the British Channel. It was within a few cables' length that a German emigrant ship went to pieces in October last, when nearly 200 lives were lost.

On the night of the disaster, the violence of the gale for the time it lasted has not been equalled for some years; that is the opinion of the oldest boatmen on this part of the coast. Numerous losses have been reported on all points of the Channel, and the *Preussischer Adler*, Captain Tooker, which has arrived in the river from Cork, announces the night to have been boisterous and peculiarly dark. The vessel brought over nearly 300 deck passengers—men, women, and children; and, in order to screen them as much as possible from the surf, which was making way over the craft, and killed about a dozen beasts, the commander very humanely had as many as possible of the children taken down into the engine-room, where they procured warmth and shelter. This may convey some idea of the wretched sufferings of those on board the *Royal Adelaide* previously to their destruction.

The accounts received at Lloyd's from their respective agents on the east coast communicate the finding of more pieces of wreck and wearing-apparel belonging to the sufferers. Much of it has been found in the swim, and the several luggers that went out to the wreck on Sunday have picked up a considerable quantity, but from its shattered state it is doubtful whether it can be brought into use.

OFFICIAL RETURN OF THE CREW DROWNED.

From the owners' return of the unfortunate crew of the *Royal Adelaide*, it appears that many of them have left large families to mourn their melancholy fate. Their names were—William Gowler, chief mate; George North, second mate; William Scott, third mate; William Reilly, chief engineer; William Crook, second engineer; Charles Cockland, fireman; John Delaney, do.; Thomas Williams, do.; John Doyle, do.; William Bellis, do.; James Moore, do.; Patrick Carey, coal trimmer; Michael Wolfe, do.; W. Seagen, sailor; James Nelco, do.; John Stamper, do.; Robert Tozer, do.; Joseph Morgan, do.; Ambrose Turner, carpenter; Thomas Butler, boy; H. Hillier, steward; Sarah Garety, stewardess.

The *Royal Adelaide* steamer was insured in several offices. Her loss and cargo are reported to exceed £30,000.

THE RECENT STORM.—NUMEROUS SHIPWRECKS.

The fearful gale of wind on Saturday last will long be borne in melancholy recollection, not only as regards the sad fate of the *Royal Adelaide* steamer, but for the very great losses it occasioned off various parts of the coast. In many instances a lamentable loss of life accompanied the casualties. The losses on the Irish coast were very heavy and calamitous.

A fine ship, named the *Howard*, of nearly 1000 tons burthen, was lost near Liverpool. She was bound from Mobile to Liverpool with a cargo of cotton and mahogany, valued at between £15,000 and £20,000. At daybreak on Sunday morning the crew were seen clinging to the rigging, and the life-boat stationed at Southport immediately went out to their aid. The poor fellows were brought ashore in a very exhausted condition, and one of them, John Smith, who had been previously ill, sank under his intense suffering. Their case has excited much commiseration.

Along the Lincolnshire, Yorkshire, and Northumbrian coast, casualties almost innumerable are reported. Between thirty and forty coasting vessels were driven ashore, and the bulk of them have become wrecks. At Tynemouth upwards of three hundred sail were lying in the Bay, Humber, and Roads, waiting for an opportune and favourable wind to make the harbour. On the evening of Saturday the wind chopped round to the S.E., but blew a heavy gale, throwing up a formidable sea on the bar. The instant the change of wind was observed, and the indication of severe weather seen coming on, the whole fleet was in the greatest confusion, making all haste to the harbour for shelter. The somewhat narrow limits of the entrance channel, and the manœuvring of the many craft to pass through it almost at the same moment, led to collisions and great destruction of spars, bulwarks, and cutwaters. Unfortunately a considerable number of vessels were driven ashore—some on the iron-bound rocks beneath Tynemouth Castle, and others on the sands. In number there could not have been less than thirty, and those which struck on the rocks became total wrecks. At Sunderland nearly a similar scene was witnessed. As many as 200 sail of light colliers were running for the harbour at the same moment, and at the entrance of the Tyne there were numerous collisions, and the havoc amongst even those that had got inside was very great.

At Kirkwall, on Saturday, a large barque was lost near the island of North Ronaldsay, and every soul belonging to her perished. The number cannot at present be satisfactorily ascertained, but the loss of life is very serious. Three of the bodies have come ashore, but nothing has transpired likely to lead to the identity of the ill-fated ship.

At Beaumaris and other places along the Welsh and western coasts, much damage was done to the shipping at anchor in the Straits, and was the cause of a melancholy loss of life. Nearly all the vessels in the harbour of Beaumaris were driven ashore, and sustained more or less injury, and all of them will have to be unloaded before they can be got off. The loss is greater than was ever known under similar circumstances. A beautiful pleasure yacht, the property of Robert M'Andrew, Esq., of Liverpool, which had just been fitted for the summer season, was driven against the sea wall, and became a total wreck. The crew landed with difficulty, and had a narrow escape of their lives. The smack *Brothers*, Barnet, from Liverpool, was wrecked near Penmon, and one of the hands, with the captain and his wife, was drowned. The bodies were found on Saturday morning, on the beach, the captain and his wife being clasped in each other's arms. Most of the crew got ashore in the small boat belonging to the vessel. The *Mary*, from Chester, laden with 160 sacks of flour, for Carnarvon, was much damaged, and filled with water. The *Alert*, and the *John and William*, of Port Madoc, with slates and wood, were wrecked. The crews were saved by means of ropes from the shore. The beach is covered with property, and fragments of small boats belonging to the poor, who had no other means of getting a living.

It is stated that the proposed submarine telegraph between Dover and Calais, conceded to Messrs. Brett and Co. by the French Government, is approaching completion. The tower for the battery, offices, and general works at Dover are nearly erected, and the insulated wires are in a forward state of progress, and are expected to be sunk across the Channel in the course of the next month.

Owing to the moonlight nights, the catches of mackerel at Plymouth, last week, were next to none at all. On Wednesday about 300 fish were brought in, and on Friday about 2000 puds (averaging 75 fish each). These two days have been the only occasions on which catches have been made, most of the boats refusing to go out until the darker nights come on. The price ranged, per six score, from £1 to 27s.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

Accounts, both from Paris and the provinces, represent the opposition to the proposed restrictive laws on the press as daily increasing; and it is fully expected that Government will be obliged to abandon the bill, or at least to modify it considerably. The committee, to whom the bill has been referred, have resolved that the deposit money shall not be augmented. The bill respecting electoral meetings, also, is much objected to; and, if it should pass, it will not be by a great majority.

It is generally understood that Ministers intend to propose a duty on paper upon its removal from the manufactory. In the Legislative Assembly they have met with some defeats on items of the budget. On Wednesday the estimates of the department of the Interior, amounting to 122,598,000*fr.*, came under consideration. M. Baroche said he had consented to various reductions suggested by the committee, but there was one to which he could not agree. He had proposed 700,000*fr.* for the central administration, without which the public business could not be adequately discharged; but the committee had reduced the sum by 35,000*fr.*, which would compel him, if adopted, to get rid of fourteen employees. On being put from the chair, the proposition of the committee was carried by a great majority. M. Baroche then said, that to discharge such a number of persons all at once, would disorganise the public service; and therefore he submitted that the reduction be made progressively, viz. one-fourth in 1851, one half in 1852, and the remaining fourth in 1853. After some discussion, the proposition was referred to the committee. M. Jules Favre then rose and made a severe attack upon the conduct pursued by M. Carlier, the Prefect of Police, for having upon his first introduction into office denounced the Socialists, and urged all honest citizens to form a league against them. The Right benches hereupon expressed their disapprobation, which was met in a contrary spirit by those on the Left; and a scene of noise and confusion arose, which did not subside for some time.

As M. Vidal, the late successful Socialist candidate at the Paris elections, has elected to sit for the Bas Rhin, for which he was also returned, there will be another election at Paris shortly, at which it will be seen whether the Socialists have such a stronghold in Paris as is alleged.

A number of Socialists were arrested on Saturday while holding a secret meeting in the Rue Soufflot, which led to the discovery of important papers, arms, and revolutionary emblems.

The troops at Vincennes were reviewed by the President of the Republic on Monday, who was accompanied by General Changarnier. The President afterwards inspected the fortress.

The new monthly publication, entitled *La Voix du Peuple, et du Peuple Sensé*, was seized on Tuesday for an article headed "A bas la République."

The accounts from the provinces are not at all of a satisfactory kind. The Socialists are doing all they can to render the people discontented, in order to further their insurrectionary designs.

The tribunal of correctional police of Lyons, a few days since, condemned different persons to fines amounting to 24,975 francs, for having sent the prices of the Paris Bourse and important news from Paris to Lyons by pigeons, so as to anticipate the mail, and enable certain individuals to make speculations on the Stock Exchange of Lyons.

ITALIAN STATES.

From the Peninsula there is little more than rumour.

In the Austrian provinces the authorities have revoked the prohibition of exporting from Italy to Hungary scythes and other agricultural implements, which might be used as weapons of offence.

From Rome some doubts are again thrown over the Pope's return.

At Florence there has been published a decree of the Tuscan Government, by which the 1st of October of every year is fixed as the day on which the shares of the Tuscan loan to be paid off are to be drawn by lot.

GERMAN STATES.

The known dissatisfaction which exists on the part of Austria, and some other of the German states, at the ill-concealed designs of Prussia to place herself at the head of a great German Confederation—a position in some respects analogous to that occupied in the last century by Austria—and at the efforts of Prussia to reduce her designs to practice, by means of the Confederate Parliament which he has caused to be assembled at Erfurt, is likely, if we are to believe accounts received *vide* Paris, to terminate in a collision between those great powers. Matters, however, we cannot think will ever be pushed so far, whatever may be the menacing and hostile character of the language at present used by the representatives of those powers in reference to the subject; and we must wait for something more definite than mere rumour, before we can attach credence to the various reports afloat on this question.

RUSSIA.

The official journal of the 24th ult., at St. Petersburg, publishes the programme of the baptism of the infant Prince Nikolai Konstantinowitch, son of the Grand Duke Constantine, which is to take place with the usual solemnities in the Winter Palace. Immediately after the baptism, the Grand Chancellor will present on a golden dish the imperial order of "St. Andrew the First Called," with which his Majesty will be graciously pleased to invest the new-born Prince.

UNITED STATES.

The arrivals from New York this week are dated the 20th ult.

The discussion upon slavery in the Senate had not terminated. Since the speech of Mr. Calhoun, the Senate had been addressed by Mr. Webster and Mr. Seward, presenting an elaborate and powerful statement of the widely-differing views maintained by those gentlemen respectively, and arguing the whole question of slavery and the territories in the various aspects of which the complicated and exciting subject is susceptible.

Mr. Calhoun, who has been in ill-health for some time past, appears to be at the point of death. He has been gradually sinking since the excitement of his late address to the Senate.

The trial of Professor Webster for the murder of Dr. George Parkman had commenced in Boston. Between fifty and sixty witnesses on each side were in attendance, and the court-room was thronged with an immense crowd of spectators. No disclosures had yet been made to the public, to relieve the subject from its original dismal obscurity.

The expedition in search of Sir John Franklin, which has been started by private subscription in New York, is to consist of two or three schooners suitable for the navigation of the Arctic Seas, of from seventy to eighty tons burthen. Lieutenant de Haven, who was attached to the expedition, has accepted the command of the enterprise, and will sail with his company from New York about the 1st of May.

A large meeting had been held in the Broadway Tabernacle, at New York, for the adoption of measures with reference to the permanent relief of the Hungarian refugees. His Honor Mayor Woodhull presided at the meeting, and a committee was appointed to receive subscriptions in aid of the refugees. It is proposed to raise a sum of at least 10,000 dollars, and apply it to the purchase of lands in the West, with agricultural implements, seeds, animals, and supplies, sufficient for the establishment of the exiles on their own farms, where they may be joined by their families, unless recalled to Europe by political changes.

The rage for emigration to California seemed to have obtained a fresh impetus, and the numbers departing by every vessel bound for the gold regions were more numerous than ever.

The news from Texas is to the 1st ult. The Indians continued their aggressions on the white travellers. The Legislature, which had recently adjourned, had passed an act for the great Pacific Railroad, granting the right of way to the Government, and giving to the builder every alternate section of the public land on which the road may pass, to the extent of five miles on each side. An act had also been passed extending the time for filing claims against the late Republic to September, 1851, and barring all claims not filed by that time.

CANADA.

There is no political news of any moment from Canada.

A disastrous fire occurred at Buffalo on the 10th ult., destroying several public buildings and 15 or 20 private houses and stores, making a total loss of 300,000 dollars. The property destroyed was in the most beautiful part of the city.

The Annexation scheme, which but a few months ago was the general topic, is now scarcely mentioned. At the recent election in Sherbrooke district, the Annexation candidate was elected; but that is attributed to the fact that the district joins Vermont and New Hampshire, and is mostly peopled by Americans, or those whose predilections are favourable to the United States Government.

The reciprocal navigation measure, which the Hon. Malcolm Cameron visited Washington a short time since to press upon the United States Government, is most ardently desired by the people of Canada West, who look upon it as a measure of vital importance to their interests.

The winter has been unusually mild.

INDIA.

Advises in anticipation of the Overland Mail reached town during the week, dated respectively Bombay, March 2, and Calcutta, Feb. 22. We learn by this arrival that some of the Afreddie tribes, locating in the district of Kohat, had murdered a small party of our Sappers, and afterwards carried away their implements of labour, and whatever else lay within their reach. An expedition was, therefore, at once fitted out under Colonel Bradshaw, 60th Rifles, which started against the assailants on the 9th of February, accompanied by Sir C. Napier and Brigadier Sir G. Campbell, as amateurs. A good deal of skirmishing occurred on the 10th and 11th between Muttrunee and Kohat, and again on the 13th, on the way back of the expedition through the passes. In those affairs Ensign W. H. Sitwell, of the 31st N.I., was literally cut to pieces; and Lieut. T. H. Hilliard, 23rd N.I., and three or four European soldiers, were severely wounded. Coke's Punjab Infantry suffered greatly. Six of the enemy's villages were destroyed, and the expedition appears to have been completely successful. The troops returned to Peshawar on the 14th, leaving a detachment to guard the pass near Muttrunee. Sir C. Napier and staff were to commence their return march to Lahore about the 17th.

The Punjab generally is in a disturbed state. Murder and robbery are common at Peshawar. Two artillerymen were set upon and killed on the night of the 6th of February, about 500 or 600 yards outside the fort.

At Wussereabad and Umritsur, and in other localities, scenes of violence have occurred, and are expected from hatred of our rule. A gunpowder plot is said

to have been discovered at Lahore, and attempts to assassinate the Deputy-Collector of Deena Nuggar, and Mr. Blythe, Assistant Commissioner at Bataala, are mentioned. Both gentlemen were wounded, and some of the attendants of the first killed.

The Sikim Rajah had fled to the mountains, and, therefore, the expeditionary troops sent to chastise him returned to Darjeeling. The whole of his possessions on the hither side of the Great Runjeet River had been seized by the British authorities, as a punishment for his treacherous conduct.

The mutineers of the 66th Bengal Native Infantry had been tried. The less guilty were dismissed the service, while the others were condemned to various terms of hard labour.

There has been a serious disturbance in the northern provinces of the Nizam's dominions, in which the town of Mulakapore and the neighbouring villages have been burnt to the ground.

The Government of India have at length resolved on adopting a comprehensive scheme of national education.

The Governor-General reached Point-de-Galle on the 7th of February, and started for Singapore on the 9th.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The latest accounts from the Cape are to the 17th of January, at which period the long-expected final decree of Earl Grey had not arrived out. In the meantime the colonists continued to manifest a quiet, uniform, but firm and resolute determination to resist the former order of his Lordship by every legitimate means within their power. The trade of the colony had much suffered in consequence of the agitation and suspense arising out of the protracted uncertainty in which the convict question was involved.

On the 15th of January (says the *Cape Town Commercial Advertiser*) the Criminal Sessions of the Supreme Court were opened by his Honor the Chief Justice, in an impressive address to the grand jury, in which his Lordship took occasion to deliver some admirable observations on the value of that institution, to which all hearts warmly responded. It had nearly been lost. But for the sudden disappearance of the Legislative Council, grand juries would have been abolished some months ago. For this change many apparently conclusive arguments had been adduced, but that which weighed most with some was the removal from the petty juries in this small community of a class of men who could ill be spared. This evil, however, is finding its remedy in the diffusion of education and intelligence in all ranks, and recent events have convinced the public that such a barrier of safety was needful, and the grand jury will now be cherished and maintained as one of the noble breakwaters between despotic power and popular excitement.

The calendar was heavy, and an offence, new at the Cape, under the designation of "public violence," was charged against two parties, Mr. Moeke and Mr. Thorne. The grand jury ignored the bill, and thus (say the local journals) saved the country! Had that charge been entertained, there was an end, for a time, to all freedom of speech and action.

THE SHROVE-TIDE CARNIVAL AT ST. PETERSBURG, MARCH, 1850.

(From our own Correspondent.)

WHILE the first Carnival raged in all its methodical madness, I took care to see whatever it might interest an Englishman to read—for more I do not care. I say the first Carnival, for there is one at Shrovetide (which, this year, did not begin in Russia till the 11th of March), and another at Easter. The Russians lay in a good provision of frolic for their ascetic caravan across the desert of Lent, and, at the end of the passage, indemnify themselves for its fatigues by another bout of riotous merry-making.

The stranger is surprised to see the great Admiralty-place, which adjoins the still greater Isaac Plain (perhaps the finest square that ever found room in a city), half filled with structures that have arisen like magic. I passed there the other night: all was empty, and vast, and silent. Now you have to thread your way through a little maze of passages between tall and large structures of various shapes, of a fanciful and grotesque appearance, and made of wood. The largest of these is a sort of theatre, destined for a national pantomime, which is more portentous than Punch, more exhilarating than the Fantoccini, and which, after the grand operas and spectacles and plays have sated the more elevated classes with their scenes, is to summon the mass of the population to a more congenial show. They flock in dense audiences to witness it with a keen relish, a prodigious zest, an exquisite enjoyment too contagious not to be somewhat shared by their betters, and too fruitful of beneficial results not to be supported, as it is from the highest quarters, with wise encouragements. The other structures are, with one exception, intended for festivities of a kindred kind, and as booths and accommodations of all descriptions.

Through the midst of the multitude of extempore buildings wind all sorts of little lanes for foot passengers; around them is left a broad carriage-way. Here, in one unbroken stream, roll the equipages of fashion and wealth, with a foam of jewels and dress on its surface. The scene is like the Ring in Hyde-park—and unlike it enough also. Instead of the stately trees and the great expanse of grass that there refresh the eye, and all the sights and the sounds of a sweet English summer, you have here the Finnish winter of a city that has few ruralities within its circuit. You have several lines of trees, indeed, all along the Admiralty side of the Admiralty-square; but they stretch forth the mockery of their bare arms loaded with icy brilliants, which, were they diamond brilliants, would be still a poor and wretched substitute for green umbrage, and the buds and blossoms, and all the charms and smiles of a living landscape. But of course this is to be dispensed with now; and London has its sere and withered time, as well as Petersburg. In summer there are fair and blooming gardens here. It was but the fanciful association suggested by the ring of brilliant equipages that reminded me of a parallel alliance in its very conditions.

In one place you see a pagoda, or wooden pavilion, under the awning of which a whirligig of successive steamers, yachts, barges, and all descriptions of boats, filled with passengers to their imaginary destinations, is spinning madly; while within, a few instruments and a chorus of rude but harmonious voices intone the wild airs of Sclavonia. Another pagoda, but without a roof, contains another whirligig—but of carved war-horses, bestriden by boys, followed alternately by sledges yoked to harness-horses, these sledges filled with girls. In another structure of a similar kind are swing-chairs, suspended from the ends of transverse beams, projecting from a massive and lofty post, round the top of which, as round an axis, the beams rapidly revolve, whirling the swing-chairs and their occupants with a dizzy motion all round the world and back again.

At another platform-fronted structure similar sports are primitively pursued, while a rude kind of recital is performed by Thespian orators on the platform. Jugglers and tumblers play their tricks and antics elsewhere. Merryandrews are in their glory. And in one place a gesticulatory drama, just before the windows of the Winter Palace, represents the enlistment and drilling of a recruit, his clumsiness, his blunders, his tricks, his refractoriness, the stupidity which involves him in punishment, and the cunning and nimbleness which effect his final escape, to the delight of an audience never tired of watching the same scene acted and re-acted for hours together. Some four or five larger and more pretentious buildings, reserved for theatres, stand here and there among the smaller structures. Finally, two showy turrets face each other, looking down upon the two converse ice-roads that connect them; and all day long the rapid sledge is rushing silently down their respective declivities, with such occupants as choose to pay a few kopeks for the seemingly break-neck drive. Everywhere the outside of these wooden edifices is painted with scenes, and coloured gaudily, while the evergreen boughs of the fir at temper the too icy spectacle. Booths, and stalls, and stands, offer all sorts of rude delicacies to the common people; and everywhere, on these temporary tables, the national "somovar" hisses forth its grateful invitation to partake the delicious tea that has come overland from China. A spirit of primitive and childlike glee pervades the whole population; nor does that fashionable line of carriage-borne spectators who circulate around the simple revel quite escape the merry infection. The occupants of an elegant carriage were amused, and took no pains to hide their amusement, at seeing themselves honoured by a volunteer escort of a novel appearance. This was a lad, who, on a petticoat horse, prance! suddenly to the side of the vehicle, caracolled along with it, and offered so capital a travesty of a gallant cavalier, as to excite loud, long, and general laughter.

After noting all these things sufficiently, I entered the principal wooden theatre. The crevices in the rude walls admitted a piercing air; and fires in such places are strictly forbidden by the Emperor since a melancholy catastrophe, in which hundreds were burned some years ago. Here I found an exceedingly spacious house, a perfectly-appointed stage, and no incompetent orchestra. The acting was wonderful, for a representation intended only for the uncritical multitude. The properties were ample, the decorations really pretty, and I witnessed a most excellent pantomime. The piece opened with a scene, bearing a thrilling impress of reality—miners at work in the bowels of the earth. In few places could such a scene be more truthfully represented than in a capital where wondrous models (contained in the *corps des mines*), daily conversation, and occasional experience familiarize all the inhabitants with the sombre sublimity of these subterranean labours. *Harlequin* and *Columbine*, *Clown* and *Pantaloon*, with the usual and universal tricks of those renowned personages, brought the career of one who, in the mine, had sold himself to the devil for gold, to a satisfactory conclusion. And then, as I had with difficulty forced my way, with an immense crowd, into the theatre, so with the same crowd I forced my way out, to make room for a new audience, equally large, equally curious, and equally contented. It was at two o'clock in the day that I entered the place, which was darkened for the purposes of representation. The performance lasted about three-quarters of an hour, and was to be immediately renewed, and repeated till nightfall. So in the other wooden theatres, only with various pieces, respectively.

As I have not described the Ice-hills, I will endeavour to do so. Well, the manner of the thing is this: on a bitterly cold night you proceed to the place of meeting, where you find several gentlemen and ladies equally bent on desperate courses. You sip some sherbets, or a glass of wine, or a sherry-cobbler; perhaps smoke a cigar. (In St. Petersburg gentlemen smoke in the presence of ladies, and even in the very drawing-rooms of many houses, by no means to be classed as obscure or undistinguished.) After this you begin to ascend a very long and steep staircase, which leads you to the top of a tower, where you find yourself in a capacious room, with some chairs and benches. Certain little cushion-like things are lying about. They are sledges: the cushion on a board; beneath the board two steel runs, like those of a skate, fastened along its whole length. Opposite the door by which you have entered is another door, broad and high. These two openings admit the light of the sun or stars; for it is as often by night as by day that the ice-

hills are frequented. You must take care how you walk in the middle of the room, for there a black and shiny layer of ice extends from the door by which you have not made your entrance, but by which, alas! you will assuredly make a memorable exit. That layer of ice is the tail of the huge snake on whose back you are to take a flight of more than railroad, more than magic, speed; the summit, in fact, of the ice-hill. The little harmless-looking layer extends, as I say, from about the middle of the room, where it is highest, by a gradual and insensible declension to the fatal door, where it makes a fearful bend downwards and is lost to view. While engaged in these observations, you see a gentleman seat himself on one of the little sledges, and beckon to some lady, who either kneels behind him and grasps his shoulders, or sits between his knees in front. His hands are armed with tremendous gauntlets, to protect them as they touch the ice-road, and thus steer the sledge, which obeys the slightest motion—the faintest touch of these gloves on the ground swaying its head towards the same side, just as a ship bends its prow on the side on which the blade of the rudder is turned to catch the waters. False or unskilful steering on the ice-hills is inevitably followed by a jar against the snow-walls that line the way, a tremendous upset, and an icy bath. Beyond, in unknown regions at the end of the Swiss ice-hill, is a canal frozen at a great depth, but half filled with soft snow. Into this darts the sledge, if the malicious steersman does not choose to stop it in time. Imagine the somersault! Only imaginary I hope it always is when ladies are on the sledge.

But to return to the room. You have seen, we suppose, a party disappear over the edge. If you turn round a moment afterwards, you will see them toiling up the staircase behind, a servant carrying the vehicle. They have returned by a parallel ice-road from an opposite tower, and have travelled about a quarter of a mile. You do so; he works it towards the edge. You think it is not so swift after all. Some one says "Bon voyage" to you. Instead of saying "Mercie," you utter a violent "Oh!" Have you ever been thrown out of a garret window? If not, do not think that you can figure to yourself what it is to sit on that sledge at the moment when, having paused and hung for an instant on the edge of the declivity, your vehicle precipitates itself downwards. Your breath is gone, you feel as if you were empty inside; and while the "Oh!" is still lingering on your lips, you are at the end of the journey. It is no joke at first, and a capital joke afterwards. But of all bodily sports, it most partakes of the nature of intoxication.

There is something in all these things that is good, and something far from unwise in the encouragement of them. All the Russians feel at such times that they make but one great family. It is not a private or selfish merry-making, but, in their simple hearts, a pleasant tie the more to their common country.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

PREFERRMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—Rev. S. G. Joyce, to Burford V., Oxford; value, £294, with residence; patron, Bishop of Oxford. Rev. J. H. A. Gwyther, to Madeley V., Salop; value, £241, with residence; patron, Rev. J. H. A. Gwyther. Rev. J. S. Moore, to Stoke-Edith R. w. West Hild P. C., Herefordshire; value, £170, with residence; patron, E. T. Foley, Esq. Rev. T. F. Layng, to Holmer V. w. Huntingdon P. C., Hereford; value, £220, with residence; patrons, D. and C. of Hereford. Rev. W. M. Rowland, V. of Bishop's Castle, to be a Surrogate, dioc. Hereford. Rev. J. L. Sheppard, to Alverbury C., Salop. Rev. E. Thompson, D. D., to Kingston V. w. Brilley V., Huntingdon R. w. Michael-Church R., Herefordshire; value, £666, with residence; patron, Bishop of Hereford. Rea. T. Williams, of Aberpergwm, to be Chaplain to the Sheriff of Breconshire. Rev. G. H. Arkwright, to be Chaplain to the Sheriff of Derbyshire. Rev. E. Pengeley, to Gilston C., Northamptonshire. Rev. J. Jones, to be Chaplain to the Sheriff of Carnarvonshire. Rev. W. W. Williams, to be Chaplain to the Sheriff of Anglesey. Rev. W. B. Lawrence, to be Chaplain to Lawford's Gate House of Correction, Bristol.

VACANCIES.—Edingthorpe R., Norfolk, diocese of Norwich; value £20, with residence; patron, Duchy of Lancaster; Rev. R. Adams, deceased. Lynn Regis, All Saints R., w. St. Margaret, w. St. Nicholas P. C., Norfolk, diocese of Norwich; patrons, D. and C. of Norwich; Rev. R. Hankinson, resigned. Swindale P. C., Shap, Westmoreland, diocese of Carlisle; value, £56; patron, Vicar of Shap; Rev. W. Walker, deceased. The Mastership of Brewood Grammar School, Staffordshire; salary, £275, with residence; testimonials before May 11. Burgh R., Suffolk, diocese of Norwich; value, £247, with residence; patron, M. Barre, Esq.; Rev. G. F. Barlow, deceased. East Dereham V., w. Hool, Norfolk, diocese of Norwich; value, £478; patrons, the Representatives of the late Vicar; Rev. C. H. Wollaston, deceased. Newchurch-in-Rossendale P. C., Whalley, Lancashire, diocese of Manchester; value, £240; patron, Vicar of Whalley; Rev. E. Burrows, deceased. All Saints' P. C., St. John's-wood, London; patron, Col. Eyre; Rev. E. Thompson, D.D., promoted.

TESTIMONIALS.—The following clergymen have recently been presented with testimonials of esteem and affection:—The Rev. Thomas Davies, late Curate of Holyhead, from the parishioners; the Rev. J. A. Morhead, from the parishioners of Lymington; the Rev. Henry Walker, late Curate of Prescot parish church, Cheshire, by the parishioners; the Rev. George Coles, Perpetual Curate of St. James, Croydon, from his congregation; the Rev. C. Wharton, by the inhabitants of the hamlet of Lower Mitton, Stourport; the Rev. G. S. Bull, Rector of St. Thomas's, Birmingham, from the poorer portion of his flock; the Rev. Wm. Mackey, by the parishioners of Seremeston; the Rev. George Huntington, late Curate of St. Stephen's, Salford, from the members of the congregation, and the teachers and scholars of the schools attached to the church.

LANDAFF EPISCOPAL PALACE.—The Ecclesiastical Commissioners have made arrangements for the house and demesne of Landaff Court, so that the diocese will now have a resident bishop, after a lapse of upwards of 400 years, the last bishop's residence, then called the Bishop's Castle, having been destroyed by Owen Glendower. The non-residence of the bishop for so long a time has been mainly attributable to the practice of holding the bishoprick of Landaff with the rich demesne of St. Paul's.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, WOOLWICH.—At the Vestry Meeting held on Easter Tuesday, Rev. J. W. Downes, M.A., the minister, in the chair, the cordial thanks of the meeting were presented to Mrs. Washington, and other ladies, for their munificent gift of a handsome embroidered crimson velvet covering for the Holy Table in this church. This splendid piece of workmanship was seen on the table, for the first time, on Easter Sunday afternoon. In the centre is the cross beautifully embroidered in gold and purple; on each side of it is the Sacred Monogram, on a raised escutcheon, bordered also in gold. The accessories are stars, *Fleur-de-lis*, and fringes, all rich in colours, and harmonizing admirably with the fine triple-lancet painted window above. Two very noble oak chancel chairs had already been presented by some ladies of the congregation, about three months ago.

The memorial of Professor Hussey to the heads of houses in the University of Oxford, in favour of Ecclesiastical Synods, has been rejected by the Board.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

THOMAS, EARL OF MACCLESFIELD.

This venerable nobleman, father of the peerage of England, died at Ensham Hall, in Oxfordshire, on Easter Sunday, aged eighty-six. His Lordship was born June 9, 1763, the second son of Thomas, third Earl of Macclesfield, by Mary his wife, daughter of Sir William Heathcote, Bart. Early in life he held a commission in the Foot Guards, and subsequently, as a respected private gentleman, he endeared himself to all who knew him, by his amiable and kindly nature. He did not obtain the Earl's coronet until far advanced in years, and he has held the dignity for only eight years.

He married first, March 16, 1796, Miss Edwards, eldest daughter of Lewis Edwards, Esq., of Talgarth, by whom he had four daughters: Amelia, widow of William Montgomery, Esq., of Grey Abbey, county Down; Matilda Anne, wife of Arthur Hill Montgomery, Esq., of Tyrella; Ellen Katherine, who married John William Fane, Esq., of Wormsley, and died in 1844; and Louisa. The Earl wedded secondly, March 19, 1807, Eliza, youngest daughter of William Berton Wolstenholme, Esq., of Hollyhill, Sussex, and by her had (with two daughters, Laura Cecilia, married to the Earl of Antrim, and Lavinia-Agnes, married to the Hon. John Thomas Dutton) one son, Thomas-Augustus-Wolstenholme, now sixth Earl of Macclesfield, who has been twice married. By his first wife, Henrietta, daughter of the late Edmund Turner, Esq., of Stoke Rochford, he has no issue; but by his present Countess Mary-Frances, second daughter of the Marquis of Westminster, he has a son and heir George-Augustus, Viscount Parker, and other issue.

The founder of the honours of the noble house of Parker was Thomas Parker, an eminent lawyer of the reign of Queen Anne, who was constituted Lord High Chancellor in 1718, and created Earl of Macclesfield in 1721.

SIR JOHN MACDONALD, G.C.B.

The death of this distinguished officer, who held the important office of Adjutant-General to the Forces since 1830, occurred on the 28th ult. Sir John entered the army, at an early age, in 1795, and served the campaign of 1801 in Egypt. He subsequently joined the Duke of Wellington in the Peninsula, and wore a medal and one clasp for his services as Deputy Adjutant-General at Barossa, and as Assistant Adjutant-General at Nive. In 1814 he received the brevet of Colonel, and in 1838 attained the rank of Lieutenant-General. In 1828 he was made Colonel of the 67th Regiment, and in 1844 changed to the command of the 42nd Royal Highlanders.

SPURIOUS SOVEREIGNS.—On Saturday certain information was conveyed to her Majesty's Government of the discovery of an illicit manufacture of sovereigns in the town of Birmingham. It was first ascertained in one of the Government departments, where, some suspicion being entertained as to a coin tendered, the same was secured, which resulted in the discovery that the centre was entirely composed of inferior metal enclosed within a shell of standard gold. These coins are so skillfully executed that they defy the test of weight, sound, or aquafortis; a slight imperfection, however, exists in the milled edging, which should be closely observed to discover the imperfection.

COUNTRY NEWS.

GREAT MEETING ON SECULAR EDUCATION.—On Monday a "town's meeting" was held in Manchester, at the Town-hall. It was called by John Potter, Esq., the Mayor, upon a requisition from a large body of respectable inhabitants, "to consider the propriety of petitioning Parliament in favour of the establishment of a general system of secular education in this country, to be supported by local rates, and managed by local authorities, specially elected by the ratepayers for that purpose." The desire manifested to be present at the meeting was very great, so much so, that a crowd of people almost sufficient to fill the hall had taken up a position in front of the entrance as early as nine o'clock. The doors were opened at half-past ten, and the rush was tremendous; in less than ten minutes the hall was crowded almost to suffocation with the friends and opponents of the Lancashire public school system. The Mayor presided, and on the platform were—Sir E. Armitage, John Shuttleworth, Esq. (alderman of the borough), Peter Rylands, Esq. (Warrington), Rev. W. McKerrrow, Rev. Dr. Davidson, Alderman Bradford, Councillors Heywood, Fothergill, James Gaskell, Esq. (Patricroft), Rev. Hugh Stowell, Rev. John Bywater, Absalom Watkin, Esq., Alderman Hopkins, Rev. Dr. Beard, Dr. John Watts, F. Wrigley, Esq., E. R. Lemare, Esq., Dr. Johns, and W. M'Call, Esq. Some thousands of people who could not gain admission when the hall was full remained in the open air, and were addressed in favour of the scheme by Dr. Watts and other persons. The Mayor opened the business of the day at eleven o'clock; and upwards of an hour having been spent amidst indescribable uproar and confusion, the Rev. Francis Tucker proposed the adoption of a petition in favour of a national secular system of education. The Rev. J. J. Taylor seconded the proposition. The Rev. Canon Stowell moved an amendment in favour of the introduction of the religious element; but, after a long and very stormy meeting, the petition was adopted. It is as follows:—

This petition humbly sheweth, That the large amount of ignorance, vice, and crime, which exists in England and Wales, is, to a great extent, owing to prevalent ignorance, and to the main cause of that ignorance, namely, an insufficient and defective provision for popular education. That, as her Majesty's subjects have long enjoyed the benefits of a large share of self-government, their rights and their liberties alike require that parents should have a direct influence in the origination, the maintenance, and the direction of public schools. That, inasmuch as various forms of opinion in regard to religion prevail in the country, and large numbers of persons stand aloof from existing religious communities, freedom from sectarian and denominational peculiarities ought to characterise any new educational enactments. Your petitioners, in view of these facts and convictions, earnestly entreat your honourable House to establish by law a system of education which, excluding all theological doctrines and sectarian influences, supported by local rates assessed on the basis of the poor's rate, and managed by local authorities specially elected for that purpose by the rate-payers, may afford to all, especially to the untaught and neglected, opportunities free of charge for a thorough training in useful knowledge, good principles, and virtuous habits. And your petitioners &c.

Several gentlemen who received their education at the Stockwell Proprietary Grammar School during the Mastership of the Rev. J. C. Bentley, have availed themselves of the occasion of his recent appointment to the Head-Mastership of King Edward the Sixth's School, Lichfield, to testify their sense of his services, by presenting him, as they did yesterday, with a silver salver, executed expressly by Messrs. Barnard and Sons, of London, and bearing the following inscription:—

Viro Reverendo Johanni Carolo Bentleio, M.A.,
Optimo de pueris Stockwellianis merito,
Gratularum atque amoris documentum,
Novorum laborum hortamentum,
Dilectus a pueris debitus, summo omnium consensu
Jam viri demum solvunt. IV. Non. April. MDCCCL.

TOTNESS ELECTION.—On Saturday, the election caused by the appointment of Lord Seymour to the Chief Commissionership of Woods and Forests took place. There was not the slightest opposition, although it was hinted by the extreme Radical party that Mr. Edward Miall, of Anti-state-Church notoriety, would be brought forward. The preliminary form having been gone through, Lord Seymour was then nominated by Mr. Cary, the representative of an ancient Roman Catholic family, long resident in the neighbourhood, seconded by Mr. Luscombe, one of the borough magistrates, and no opponent appearing, was declared to be duly elected. Lord Seymour returned by the mail-train to London the same afternoon.

MOVEMENT AGAINST THE TRUCK SYSTEM.—The agitation which has recently sprung up against the "truck" or "tommy system," so extensively practised in Staffordshire, gains ground rapidly; associations are in course of formation in all parts of the district; and on Monday a large meeting for the purpose was held at Dudley, in that county, the Mayor in the chair. His worship convened the meeting on the requisition of nearly two hundred of the most respectable persons in the parish, and there were present deputations from Bilston and other towns. The Mayor, in opening the business, expressed his regret at the necessity that existed for their moving in this matter, especially as many of the parties who carried on their business under the truck system were gentlemen of high standing and excellent character; it was, however, a system that could not be longer endured; it oppressed the poor, and was unfair to the money-paying tradesman. He hoped that a vigorous effort would be made to lay the axe at the root of the evil. The meeting was ably addressed by several influential gentlemen, and resolutions passed strongly condemnatory of the oppressive and unjust system. It appears that the ironmasters who pay in "truck" get a profit of five shillings per ton over those who pay in money.

THE WATER SUPPLY TO LIVERPOOL.—Robert Stephenson, Esq., M.P., to whom it was referred to determine with respect to the various plans of supplying water to Liverpool, has reported against the local supply, and recommends that the Rivington Pike scheme should be carried out. This has created quite a ferment in Liverpool. Mr. Stephenson enters most minutely into all the various questions submitted to him. He contends that Liverpool cannot prudently rely upon a sufficient supply by deepening the existing wells—that the reservoir of water under Liverpool has become, to some extent, deteriorated by continued and extensive pumping, and so much has been expended on the Rivington project, that that scheme should be completed. Mr. Stephenson says, the water from the sandstone is preferred for drinking, whilst that from Rivington, from its softness, is better for almost every other purpose; the former may be said to be the most palatable, and the latter the most useful.

SINGULAR CASE.—A Sheriff's Court was held in the grand jury room, on Monday last, before Mr. Aston, barrister, for the purpose of assessing damages to be paid to Messrs. Rathbone Brothers by John Micklejohn, their warehouseman, who had completed an imprisonment of nine months and paid a fine of £200. He was possessed of property to the value of upwards of £3000, though he had but a paltry salary; and, as this property was supposed to belong in right to his late employers, the action was brought. The jury awarded £2065 16s. 11d.—*Liverpool Courier*.

STORM AT SUNDERLAND.—On Saturday afternoon, during a heavy gale from the south-east, a large fleet of light colliers arrived in the northern coal port. In consequence of the gale and tremendous sea much damage was done to the shipping. At about five p.m., a brig was driven broad-side against the pier by a sea; she lost both her masts, and drove ashore—making the fifth vessel that was then ashore. Other vessels lost their masts, bowsprits, &c.; and seldom has so much damage been done in one tide.

DARING HIGHWAY ROBBERY IN CHELTENHAM.—It appears that Mr. Luke Smith, of 16, Lansdown-terrace, left his own house on Monday night to post a letter at the branch post-office, Montpellier. Returning over Bay's-hill, about a quarter of an hour afterwards, just as night was closing in, he was suddenly stopped by a man who threw a handkerchief over his eyes and pulled him to the ground. Here he was held down and severely kicked by two persons, who, without delay, pulled his watch from his guard-chain, and rifled his pockets of their contents, with which they made off. The attack was so sudden, and so little time was lost by the ruffians, that Mr. Smith says he had no opportunity of identifying them. He was so much hurt by their kicks, that some time elapsed before he had sufficiently recovered himself to walk home, and when he arrived there surgical aid had to be called in. The watch was marked with the maker's name, "Tomkins, Bath." This fact may lead to the apprehension of the ruffians.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.—The utmost exertions are being used, night and day, at Woolwich, to complete the Arctic expedition by the 24th of April, relays of workmen being employed upon the two steam-vessels, which are progressing very fast. Two of the steam-tugs connected with the port also convey a large number of shipwrights, riggers, caulkers, and other artificers and labourers to Blackwall every morning, to complete the *Resolute* and *Assistance*, sailing vessels, in dock at Messrs. Green and Wigram's yard. It is confidently expected that the flotilla will clear the Shetland Islands by the first week in May. A sleigh, convertible into a punt, was brought to Woolwich on Tuesday afternoon, for trial. It consists of a frame like the frame of a sofa without a back, and the under part of the woodwork, for being used on the ice, is covered with a narrow bar of iron. The mode of converting it into a punt for rowing in the water is very simple, being effected by taking out the gutta percha lining with which it is supplied when used as a sleigh on the ice or snow, and attaching it on the outside. The sheets of gutta percha are not very thick, which makes them as elastic as cushions when used on the ice, and the material is admirably adapted for keeping the officers and crews dry when resting in them during the night, although they are so close to the ground. The dimensions of the sleigh are 11 feet 6 inches long, by 3 feet broad, and 1 foot 3 inches deep, and the whole is remarkably light, although sufficiently strong for the purpose for which it is intended.

SCURVY ON BOARD OF TEMPERANCE VESSELS.—IMPORTANT MEDICAL TESTIMONY.—Naval Department, Aden, Feb. 26, 1850. Sir,—I take the liberty of enclosing the copy of a letter from Dr. Vaughan, who has medical charge of the naval hospital at Aden. Since the letter was written, two more ships under temperance rules have entered the port with their crews suffering severely from scurvy. I have the honour to be, S. B. HAINES, Captain I.N. and Political Agent. To Captain G. A. Halsted, R.N., Secretary, Lloyd's.

Sir,—I am desirous of giving publicity to the fact that during the past twelve months I have had occasion to treat more cases amongst the crews of English ships visiting this port than during any of the preceding five years that I have conducted the medical duties of the station. Scurvy is almost exclusively confined to vessels coal-laden from England; and, as you are well aware, several ships have almost been disabled by it, from both officers and men suffering; the worst cases seem invariably to be in such vessels as do not allow scurvy of spirits.

I would, therefore, most earnestly suggest to charterers and owners of vessels the propriety of allowing a portion of spirits duty, and that the quality of the provisions supplied to the ship be strictly attended to; also that cleanliness of person and clothes be strictly enforced. I have the honour to be, &c. (Signed) J. A. VAUGHAN. To Captain S. B. Haines, Political Agent, Aden.



MAHOGANY TREES IN THE WEST INDIES.

THE MAHOGANY TRADE.

SALE OF A MONSTER LOG AT BIRKENHEAD.

On Thursday week (the 28th ult.), an interesting sale by auction of Honduras mahogany took place in the sheds at Birkenhead Dock, by Messrs. Holmes, Slater, and Crook, brokers. There was a company of about 160 at the sale, which commenced with American woods, a great quantity being disposed of. The sale of the Honduras mahogany, which consisted of about 650 logs, was very spirited, and brought good prices. For the monster log there was great competition; and eventually it sold at 1s. 10½d. per foot, the purchase-money amounting to £316 17s. 6d.

The tree that this log was manufactured from grew in the Mosquito territory of Honduras. The length of the trunk, clear of branch, was 72 feet; its circumference, where it was cut (twelve feet above the ground), was 30 feet; and the entire tree turned out 17,000 feet of sound wood: say, three logs 20 feet long each from the trunk, and some very large logs from the branches. It was cut on the works of Messrs. Carmichael and Co.; and two of the logs were shipped on board their vessel the *Atlantic*; the large one, together with the log cut off the end of it, which measures 20 feet long, 4 feet 11 inches deep, 3 feet 8 inches thick, containing 4326 feet. The logs were landed at the Morpeth Dock, Birkenhead, on the 1st of February. The weight of both is 16 tons 13 cwt. 1 quarter 23 lb. The remaining piece is nearly as large, having the curl attached.

Mahogany, although now in such general use as a furniture wood, was not introduced into England till 1724, but it was used in repairing some of Sir Walter Raleigh's ships at Trinidad, in 1597.

Mahogany is the wood of a tree of *Swietenia*, of the natural family *Cedrelaceae*, named by Jacquin in honour of J. Van Swieten. It grows in the West Indies and Central America: there are two other species found in the East Indies, but they are not much known in England.

The mahogany is one of the most majestic and beautiful of trees, with a large spreading head, and pinnate shining leaves. Its trunk is often forty feet in length, and six feet in diameter, and is divided into many massive arms, and throws the shade of its shining green leaves over a vast extent of surface. It is abundant in Cuba and Hayti, and it used to be plentiful in Jamaica; but, in the latter island, most of the trees, at least in accessible situations, have been cut down.

The principal importations into Great Britain are made from Honduras and Campeachy. That which is imported from the Islands is called "Spanish Mahogany;" it is not so large as that from Honduras, being generally in logs from 20 to 26 inches square, and 10 feet long; while the latter is usually from 2 to 4 feet square, and 12 or 14 feet long, but some logs are much larger.

Like the pine tribe, the mahogany timber is best on dry rocky soils or in exposed situations. That which is most accessible at Honduras grows upon moist low land, and is, generally speaking, inferior to that brought from Cuba and Hayti. Honduras mahogany has, however, the advantage of holding glue admi-

rably well, and is, for this reason, frequently used as a ground on which to lay veneers of the finer sorts.

The cutting of mahogany at Honduras takes place at two different seasons—after Christmas and towards Midsummer. The negroes employed in felling the trees are divided into groups of from 10 to 50. The trees are cut about 12 feet from the ground, and are floated down the rivers.

The illustration above shows a party of negroes conveying away Spanish wood.

The best qualities of mahogany, such as the finest Spanish, bring a very high price. Some years since, Messrs. Broadwood, the pianoforte manufacturers, gave the large sum of £3000 for three logs of mahogany! These logs, the produce of a single tree, were each about 15 feet long and 38 inches square; they were cut into veneers of eight to an inch. The wood was particularly beautiful, capable of receiving the highest polish; and, when polished, reflecting the light in the most varied manner, like the surface of a crystal; and, from the wavy form of the pores, offering a different figure in whatever direction it was viewed. Dealers in mahogany generally introduce an auger before buying a lot; but they are seldom able to decide with much precision as to the quality of the wood, so that there is a good deal of lottery in the trade. The logs for which Messrs. Broadwood gave so high a price, were brought to this country with a full knowledge of their superior worth.

NEW PROVISION IN THE LAW OF BANKRUPTCY.—The following provision in the Bankrupt Law Consolidation Act (12 and 13 Vict., cap. 106) will take effect from and after Thursday, the 11th inst.:—"That if any bankrupt shall be taken in execution after the refusal of protection, or after the refusal or suspension of his certificate, he shall not be discharged from such execution until he shall have been in prison for the full period of one year, except by order of the court; provided always that this enactment shall not take effect until after the expiration of six months from the commencement of this act, and then only against such persons as shall have been judged bankrupt under this act, and for offences committed after the commencement of this act." The act came into operation on the 11th October, and the six months will consequently expire on Thursday week. The power given by the new provision is a somewhat extraordinary one; and as creditors who have proved may be considered by a certificate as "judgment creditors," they may take their debtor in execution who has been refused protection by the Court of Bankruptcy.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—On the 1st of April the following offices were opened as minor money order offices:—Aberayron, Cardiganshire; Albrighton, Shropshire; Axbridge, Somersetshire; Barton-under-Needwood, Staffordshire; Chipping Sodbury, Gloucestershire; Dedham, Essex; Debenham, Suffolk; Darwen, Lancashire; Dolgelly, Merionethshire; Haslingden, Lancashire; Harling, Norfolk; Hawkhurst, Kent; Henley-in-Arden, Warwickshire; Market Bosworth, Leicestershire; Newent, Gloucestershire; Northiam, Sussex; Pottton, Bedfordshire; Sowerby Bridge, Yorkshire; Staindrop, Durham; Shotley Bridge, Northumberland; Ticehurst, Sussex; Wrington, Somersetshire; Wadhurst, Sussex.

DINNER AT THE MANSION-HOUSE.

The Lord Mayor gave the usual Easter entertainment at the Mansion-house, on Monday evening. The Egyptian-hall was decorated in the same style as on the occasion of the Exhibition banquet a week or two back, and the scene was very grand and imposing. Miss Dolby, Miss Birch, Mr. Hobbs, Mr. Machin, and Mr. Young lent the effective aid of their vocal powers to the pleasures of the evening, which were also enhanced by the performances of the band of the Coldstream Guards, who were stationed in the gallery. Covers were laid for 400, and amongst the guests were the following:—

The French Ambassador, the American Minister, the Bishop of St. Asaph Lord Dudley Stuart, M.P.; the Bolivian Minister, the Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the East India Company, the Deputy Governor of the Bank of England; Major-General Delamasse, C.B.; Mr. Thornton, Deputy Commissioner of Inland Revenue; Col. Williams; Sir W. Molesworth, Bart., M.P.; the Venerable Archdeacon Sinclair; Mr. Mitchell, M.P.; Mr. French, M.P.; Mr. Curteis, M.P.; Sir Seymour Sadler, Sir Hamilton Seymour, Captain Sir E. Belcher, Lieutenant-General Sir James Hamilton, Sir Philip Lee, Mr. Merrivale, Alderman Sir P. Laurie, Mr. Alderman Farebrother, Mr. Alderman Wilson; Mr. Alderman Humphrey, M.P.; Alderman Sir W. Magnay, Sir George Carroll, the Sheriffs of London, &c.

"Non nobis Domine" having been sung, and the loving cup having been passed around, the usual toasts of loyalty were duly honoured, after which the Lord Mayor proposed the health of the Foreign Ministers.

The French Ambassador, in returning thanks, observed that under no circumstances was the foreigner more vividly impressed with the grandeur and magnificence of London than when he was permitted to partake of the splendid hospitality of its chief magistrate. For himself, he acknowledged with pleasure and gratitude, that so frequently had he been a guest at the Civic board, that he now considered himself quite at home at the Mansion House. (Loud cheers.) He was proud of the welcome he had uniformly received, but his gratification did not arise from feelings of selfish vanity, or of mere personal gratitude. He was sensible that their kindness bore in view the country he had the honour to represent; and, viewed in this light, the value of the compliment was immensely enhanced. (Cheers.) He was fully convinced that nothing could be more conducive to the welfare of France and England than the continuance of a friendly understanding between both nations. (Vehement applause.)

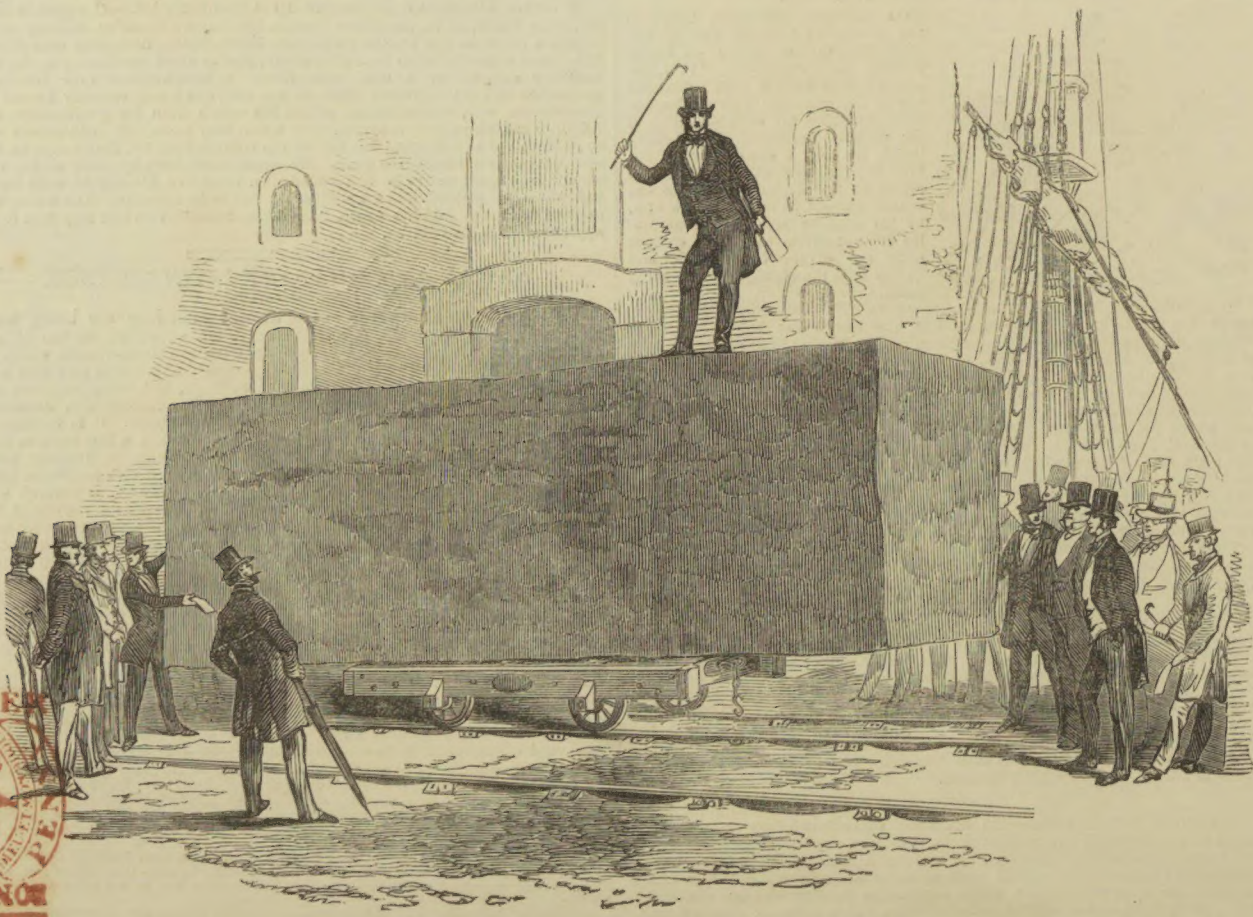
The American Minister, in acknowledging the compliment, said that he was there as the representative of a nation speaking the same language, governed by the same laws, and professing the same religion as England. In fact, he looked on himself as a cousin of theirs, for he regarded the countries as cousins; and on the part of the great nation he had the honour to represent he returned his most cordial thanks for the handsome manner in which they had received the toast. He was then in the old city of London, which was associated in his mind with his earliest affections and his happiest reminiscences. He could not forget that the first book he had ever read in was published in St. Paul's Churchyard. (Hear.) He was not an old man, but he had lived long enough to see a mighty nation arise at the other side of the Atlantic from a very small number of the Anglo-Saxon race. The company he had the honour of addressing were that night seated in the midst of the largest, the richest, and the mightiest city on the face of the earth—the greatest city that had ever existed. It had become so through the instrumentality of commerce, which was in every land the great pioneer of civilisation. (Hear.) He looked upon the loving-cup which had passed round as symbolical of a generous anxiety on the part of both countries to entertain feelings of mutual good-will, and to stand by one another. In that sense he had sipped it on behalf of twenty-two millions of people, all of whom he would have around him that night if it were possible; and he had, therefore, great pleasure in proposing the sentiment of "Health and prosperity to the city of London, illustrious from immemorial time for its commerce, its hospitality, its charities, but above all for its devotion to the cause of civil and religious liberty."

The toast was honoured most enthusiastically. The following toasts were then given, in the order of succession in which they are enumerated:—"The Bishop of St. Asaph and the Clergy," "The health of the Lord Mayor" (by the French Ambassador), "The House of Commons and Lord Dudley Stuart," "The East India Company and the Chairman and Deputy-Chairman," "The Governor and Deputy-Governor of the Bank of England," "The Magistrates of the City of London," "The health of the Lady Mayoress" (by Sir Peter Laurie.)

At half-past ten o'clock the Lady Mayoress retired, and the company broke up shortly afterwards. Her Ladyship had a ball the same evening, which was brilliantly attended.

ROMAN REMAINS.—A correspondent of *Galignani*, at Pau, gives the following description of an interesting discovery made in that town:—"About fifteen years since, while some agricultural labours were being carried on in a field belonging to a M. Monrot, situated between the river Nez and the road from Pau to Oleron, the farmer discovered some mosaics at a short depth below the surface. Among the residents here this year is a young Englishman of sixteen years of age, Mr. Baring Gould, who, having a taste for archaeology, obtained permission from the proprietor, and made an arrangement with the farmer to prosecute further search. The result of this has been the discovery of a Roman villa. The whole length of the building is between eighty and ninety feet, running north and south. The whole has not been completely excavated; but, as far as it has been cleared of earth, it appears that, on the extreme north, there are two chambers, one twenty-five, the other twenty-four feet English by twenty, each of these being beautifully floored and bordered with mosaic pavement of a great variety of colours and design; next comes the court, surrounded by a passage, into which opens a large semicircular chamber; and on the south are also other chambers, all paved in like manner, but differing in patterns, which all consist of flowers and garlands, figures of fishes, vases, and various weapons. It is to be regretted that the proprietor has imposed a condition, which renders the exploration much more costly and slow than it would otherwise have been: he requires that all the parts discovered in the course of the day shall be covered up with earth at night, in order to prevent their being damaged by the frost. Two other English gentlemen, Mr. Bradshaw and Mr. Hodgson, have joined in the work. The whole, when exposed to view, will be a valuable addition to the attractions of Pau, being the completest thing of its kind found in the neighbourhood, perhaps in France, or even in Italy. It is to be hoped that the authorities of Pau, or of the department, will take care to preserve so valuable a relic of antiquity."

According to a recent Parliamentary paper, there were, in the year 1849, 42,798 acres of land in Great Britain under the cultivation of hops. The duty on hops in the year amounted to £145,693 4s. 9½d.



LARGE LOG OF HONDURAS MAHOGANY, SOLD AT BIRKENHEAD.



CAPE WAGGON.

SKETCHES AT THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The increased and still increasing interest attached to the subject of Emigration, renders peculiarly interesting authentic Sketches of the characteristics of the natives of the British colonies. Of this attractive class are the illustrations here

In the first Picture we have the noted *Waggon of the Cape*, described by all travellers, from Burchell and Barrow to those of the present day. Drawn by almost a drove of oxen, and driven by a carter with a whip of unwieldy length, the team reminds one of the slowness with which the Dutch farmers—generally the possessors of these waggons—have ever adopted improvements.

The *Waggon Driver* beneath is a grotesque fellow, worthy of the team; he is taking snuff in the native fashion—by rubbing it on his teeth!

The *Kaffir Woman* to the left carries on her head a water-melon, which grows in the colony to a luxuriant size. Numbers of Kaffirs are employed as labourers; though the woman here portrayed is in her native district—the well-known kraal being shown in the distance.

The Kaffir women are more domesticated than the men, and in the planting seasons busy themselves in their gardens; at other times they find employment in making skin cloaks or *karosses*, mats, baskets, &c. The girls and young women generally remain, during the day, with their mothers, whilst the male portion of the family are absent from the kraal. Of late years, the chiefs and their wives, as well as those of superior grade, have imitated the English costume by piecemeal, and many of them cut a very grotesque appearance. The ladies wear a shabby, gaudy-tinted petticoat, a shawl of doe-skin, and a coloured handkerchief bound round their woolly pates similar to the Hottentot women, and which never comes off until it falls off by age and dirt; ablution being never resorted to by these races. The girls, however, no matter of what rank, wear no other habiliment than a sheep-skin kaross, bound round them a little below the waist, and the woolly part turned inwards. The men, as well as the women, wear some kind of necklace and earrings, composed of glass beads. The arms are decorated, also, with massive brass rings.

1. *Amahlubi*, signifying, in the native dialect, a people who tear or pull off.
2. *Amazizi*, or people who bring. These people are the remains of a very powerful nation which 26 or 27 years ago inhabited the country on the N.E. of Port Natal.
3. *Amabele*, or people of mercy.
4. *Amayabizembi*, or axe benders.
5. *Abasekunene*, or right-handed people.
6. *Amantozakwe*, or people whose things are their own.
7. *Amarelidwani*. There appears to be no definite meaning for this appellation.
8. *Abashwevo*, or people that revile or reproach.



KAFFIR WOMAN.

presented to the reader. Each is from a coloured drawing, neatly executed at the Cape; and, altogether, they present accurate portraits of the people and certain of their customs.



CAPE WAGGONER, TAKING SNUFF.

The *Fingoe Woman* from *Aigoo Bay* was sketched at Port Elizabeth, where a large portion of this tribe is located along the coast as far as Sunday's River. These women are very robust and useful; they are in the habit of carrying passengers on their backs from the surf-boats to the shore. Their vest is composed entirely of sheepskins, sewn together with the woolly part next the skin; the bag behind is used for the purpose of carrying their children in. They invariably wear a necklace composed of bits of wood, metal, beads, &c., tied to a string, which are supposed by these unenlightened people to possess a particular charm. The head-dress they wear is merely composed of a piece of cotton handkerchief. Their feet are uncovered.

The *Amakosa Fingoe Man* belongs to a tribe rescued by the British troops from the bondage of the Kaffirs, in the war of 1834-35. They have ever since enjoyed perfect tranquility and freedom, in districts allotted to them, within the pale of British dominion. The history and condition of this people excited very great interest. It appears that "Fingoes" is not their natural appellation, but a reproachful epithet, denoting extreme poverty and misery—a person having no claim to justice, mercy, or even life. They are the remnants of eight powerful nations, which have been destroyed or driven out of their country by the destructive wars carried on amongst the natives of the interior. Five of these nations were destroyed by the cruel *Matiwana*, and the rest by the notorious Zoolu chief *Chaka*, or some of the tribes tributary to him. The names of these nations were:—



FINGOE WOMAN.

These nations being broken up and dispersed in the surrounding country, many of the people who escaped fled from time to time to the westward, and thus came into collision with the Amakosa Kaffirs, but principally with the tribes of Hintza.



AMAKOSA FINGOE MAN.



BRUTCHUANA WAGGON LEADER.

Here they were received by that chief as entirely dependent on his mercy and generosity, and were suffered to exist on the tenure of the most abject slavery. This state of bondage had at last become utterly intolerable, and its victims embraced the opportunity afforded them by the British invasion of Kaffrland to throw off the yoke and seek protection from us. This persecuted tribe have demonstrated their gratitude to the British Government for taking them under their protection in every possible manner. Crime is scarcely ever heard of among them; the men make excellent herdsmen, and the women good house-servants and nurses; they are alike active, willing, and faithful. Their costume is similar to that of the Kaffirs. The necklace worn by some of the men (as in the annexed Sketch) is nothing more than a dried snake-skin. The dark marks on the sheepskin are intended to represent clots of blood. So indifferent are these people to cleanliness, that immediately on the skin being stripped from the animal, it is taken into wear, without the slightest attempt being made to cleanse it.

The *Beuchama Waggon-leader* is of a tribe, the remnant of what was once a very powerful and warlike nation, similar to the Fingoes, bordering upon Natal; but, consequent upon internal wars and intrigues of neighbouring clans, were almost decimated; the few that remain have chiefly taken up their abode in the Colony. The men, as well as the women, are employed as waggon-leaders (foreloopers), herds, and in other menial occupations. Their inanity of character, simplicity of manners, and inoffensive career place them in the scale of commiseration amongst the Colonists. They proved themselves faithful and valiant soldiers during the last war, and worthy of the trust imposed upon them. Their clothing, like that of the Fingoes, consists of a sheepskin kaross, and a red woollen nightcap, procured from a trader for a few horns or a hide. Their only offensive weapon is a knob *kerrie*, or stick with a round knob at one end, which they can hurl with great precision, and bring a rider to the ground whilst galloping away.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, April 7.—Low Sunday.
MONDAY, 8.—Fire Insurance due.
TUESDAY, 9.—Sun rises 5h. 20., sets 6h. 46m.
WEDNESDAY, 10.—Oxford and Cambridge Term begins.
THURSDAY, 11.—Length of day 13h. 31m.
FRIDAY, 12.—Henry VI. married Margaret of Anjou, 1445.
SATURDAY, 13.—Handel died, 1759. Dr. Barney died, 1814.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 13, 1850.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
M. 10 10	A. 10 45	M. 11 25	M. 11 25	M. 11 25	M. 11 25	M. 11 25
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
10 10	10 45	11 25	11 25	11 25	11 25	11 25
10 10	10 45	11 25	11 25	11 25	11 25	11 25

* At Midnight.

FRENCH PLAYS.—ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 8.—Will be produced *LE PROJET DE MARIAGE* and *L'ECOLE DES VILLARDS*, in both of which Mlle. Denain and M. Samson will perform. Various attractive Novelties are in preparation. Subscriptions for the remainder of the season may be arranged at Mr. MITCHELL'S Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street, and at the Box-office.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor and Manager, Mr. W. BARTY.—The Royal and Magnificent Spectacle Triumphantly Successful.—Season of Easter Holiday Entertainment, unequalled for novelty and attraction.—That Wonder of the World, young Hernandez, having been received with the utmost enthusiasm, will have the honour of appearing for a few nights longer previous to his departure for Paris.—On MONDAY, APRIL 8th, the performance will commence at Seven o'clock, with Fitzball's new Gorgeous Spectacle of Enchantment, entitled *THE FOUR SONS OF AYMON*, or the Days of Chivalry, produced with great splendour, and introducing the beautiful Stunts of the living Caneels of the Desert, Zebra, and all the vast resources of the establishment. To be succeeded by unequalled FEATS IN THE ARENA. To conclude with a Laughable Farce.—Ladies and Gentlemen taught the polite art of Kidding. Horses broke for Field or Road, by Mr. R. Smith.—Box-office open from Eleven to Four.—Stage Manager, Mr. W. West.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—The Subscribers and the Public are respectfully informed, that the THIRD CONCERT will take place at the HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS, on MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 8th.—Programme: *Sinfonia* in C Minor, No. 3; Spohr, Concerto, Violin, Mr. H. C. Cooper; Mendelssohn, *Bartholdy-Overture*. "The Ruler of the Spirits" by Weber—*Sinfonia* in B flat, No. 4; Beethoven—*Overture*, "Don Carlos"; Ries Vocal Performers: Miss Lumbe, Mr. Benson, and Mr. Frank Bodda. Conductor, Mr. Costa.—Single Tickets (with Reserved Seats) 1s.; Double Tickets (ditto), 1s. 10s.; Triple Tickets (ditto), 2s. 6s., to be obtained of Messrs. ADISON, 210, Regent-street.

MUSICAL UNION.—SECOND MATINEE, APRIL 9th.—Half-past Three o'clock.—Quartet, E minor, Op. 44, with Andante and Scherzo; Posthumous Quartet, Op. 81, Mendelssohn; Sonata in G, Piano and Violin, Beethoven; Quartet, No. 10, E flat, Beethoven. Artists—Ernst, DeJoffre, Hill, and Pfaff. Piano-forte, S. Bennett. Members are requested to pay their subscriptions to Cramer and Co., where single tickets, half-a-guinea each, can be purchased, and the Synopsis Analytique obtained at six o'clock on the evening preceding each performance. Members can personally introduce visitors, on payment at the door.

MR. HENRY WYLD'S MATINEES MUSICALES.—The FIRST will take place at WILLIS'S ROOMS, King-street, St. James's, on MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 15th; when will be performed, by Mr. Ernst and Mr. Henry Wyld, Spohr's Duet Concertante, for piano-forte and violin; and, in conjunction with M. Hausmann (violin), and Mr. Hill (viola), Mozart's Quartet in F Minor, and Beethoven's Trio in C Minor. Mr. Sterndale Bennett will play a Sonata, by Henry Wyld, in E Major. The vocal music will be sung by Mlle. Schloss.—Tickets, reserved seats, 10s. 6d.; unserved seats, 7s.; to be had of Mr. MILLS, 140, New Bond-street, and of Messrs. CRAMER and Co., Regent-street.

MR. JOHN PARRY'S ENTERTAINMENT.—MR. JOHN PARRY will give One Performance of his ENTERTAINMENT at CROSBY HALL, Bishopgate-street, on MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 22nd.—Tickets and Programmes to be had of Messrs. OLLIVER, Bond-street; Messrs. KEITH and PROWSE, Cheap-side; and the principal Music sellers. The Last Performance of the present Entertainment in London will take place at WILLIS'S ROOMS, King-street, St. James's, on MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 29th.

DISTIN'S CONCERTS.—M. DISTIN and SONS will perform on the SAX HORNS at the following Towns:—Bradford, April 8th; Wakefield, 9th; Pontefract, 10th; Beverley, 11th; Hull, 12th.—Vocalist, Miss M. O'CONNOR; Pianist, Mr. J. WILLY.

DISTIN'S AMATEUR CORNET CLASSES for the practice of Quartets, assemble nightly at DISTIN'S CORNET and SAX HORN DEPOT, 31, Cranbourn-street, Leicester-square.

CROSBY HALL, BISHOPGATE-STREET.—Mr. JOHN PARRY will give his ENTERTAINMENT for ONE NIGHT ONLY, at the above hall, on MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 22, commencing at Half-past Eight.—Tickets, &c., to be had of Keith and Prowse, Messrs. Olliver, and the principal Music sellers.—The Last Performance in London of Mr. John Parry's present Entertainment will take place at Willis's Rooms, King-street, St. James's, on Monday Evening, April 29th.

HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY'S VISIT TO IRE-LAND.—Illustrated by a Grand Moving Diorama, with some of the most charming scenery in that country, including the lovely lakes of Killarney, by Mr. P. Phillips, now open at the Chinese Gallery, Hyde Park Corner. Daily at 3, Evening at 8. Admission 1s., Reserved Seats, 2s. An interesting historical record of the event may be had at the Gallery.

EGYPTIAN HALL, PICCADILLY.—BANVARD'S New Grand Moving Panorama of the OHIO RIVER, and Western Banks of the Mississippi; showing Cincinnati, the Queen City of the West, and extending through the heart of America to the City of New Orleans.—The Public are respectfully informed, that, in order to give all classes an opportunity of witnessing this interesting Exhibition, the PRICES of ADMISSION, on and after MONDAY, Feb. 25, will be REDUCED as follows:—Reserved Seats, 2s.; Back Seats, 1s.; Gallery, 6d.—The Painting will, as usual, be exhibited every Morning, Half-past Ten; Evening, Half-past Seven.

SOUTHAMPTON, BAY OF BISCAY, the TAGUS, CAPE ST. VINCENT, CAPE TRAFALGAR, GIBRALTAR, ALGIERS, MALTA, ALEXANDRIA, CAIRO, ENCAMENT BY NIGHT, CROSSING THE DESERT, the RED SEA, where the Israelites crossed, MOCHA, and CALCUTTA, are all illustrated in the GRAND MOVING DIORAMA, portraying the entire route of the OVERLAND MAIL to INDIA, from Southampton to Calcutta, as now daily Exhibited at the GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, REGENT-STREET, WATERLOO-PLACE. Morning, at Half-past Two; Evening, at Eight o'clock. Admission, 1s.; Reserved Seats, 2s. 6d. Descriptive Catalogues may be obtained at the Gallery.

NEW PICTORIAL EXHIBITION, 309, REGENT-STREET, adjoining the Royal Polytechnic Institution.—The BRITANNIA TUBULAR BRIDGE on a Grand Scale, with VIEWS of WOLVERTON VIADUCT, COVENTRY, BIRMINGHAM, CHESTER, the VICTORIA TUBULAR BRIDGE over the CONWAY, &c.; to which has been added SNOWDON from CAPEL CARRIG. Painted by J. W. ALLEN, Esq. A Description by JOHN CLARKE, Esq. During the Holidays this Exhibition will open at Eleven o'clock, Quarter-past Twelve, Half-past One, Quarter to Three, Four o'clock; and in the Evenings at Seven and a Quarter-past Eight.—Admission, 1s.; Schools and Children, Half-price. Doors open a quarter of an hour before each Exhibition.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—Dr. Bachoffner's SECOND LECTURE on the PHILOSOPHY OF SCIENTIFIC RECREATIONS—OPTICAL EFFECTS, Daily at Two, and every Evening, except Saturday, at Eight o'clock. Third Lecture by J. H. Pepper, Esq., on the CHEMISTRY of the METALS, with brilliant Experiments, Daily and in the Evenings. An entirely NEW SERIES of DISSOLVING VIEWS, exhibiting SCENES in CEYLON, from Sketches taken on the spot by A. Nicholls, Esq., painted on Glass by Mr. Clark. Also a Series of Views of the ARCTIC REGIONS, with an interesting Description, Daily at Half-past Four, and in the Evening. The VIEWS of LONDON in the Sixteenth Century, and as it now is, are shown at One o'clock. Experiments with the DIVER and the DIVING-BELL, &c.—Admission, 1s.; Schools, Half-price.

EXHIBITION of the SOCIETY of BRITISH ARTISTS.—Incorporated by ROYAL CHARTER.—The TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of this SOCIETY is NOW OPEN. Admission One Shilling. Suffolk-street, Pall-mall East. April, 1850. J. W. ALLEN, Secretary.

GREAT EXHIBITION of the WORKS of INDUSTRY of all NATIONS, 1851.—NOTICE TO INTENDING EXHIBITORS. In pursuance of the directions of her Majesty's Commissioners, the Westminster Committee request that all persons resident in the City and Liberties of Westminster desirous of becoming exhibitors, will on or before the first day of May next, send to the Secretary of the Committee, Mr. G. H. DREW, 29, Parliament-street, a notice of their intention, with a general description of the object to be exhibited, and the space required for its exhibition. Printed forms for the return may be obtained on application to the Secretary, and any further information from the Local Commissioners.

Mr. J. Brown, 230, Regent-street.
Mr. J. G. Crane, 4, Wigmore-street.
Mr. P. Graham, 37, Oxford-street.
Mr. Stephen Lewis, 193, Regent-street.
Mr. T. J. Miller, 7, Millbank-street.
Mr. W. Rogers, 10, Carlisle-street, Soho.
Mr. E. Snell, 27, Albemarle-street.
April 2, 1850.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

THE CANTERBURY ASSOCIATION for Founding a SETTLEMENT in NEW ZEALAND.
Incorporated by Royal Charter,
Dated 13th November, 1849.
The ARCHBISHOP of CANTERBURY—President.
JOHN HUIT, Esq., Chairman of the Committee of Management.
COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.
The Bishop of Norwich
Lord Lyttleton
Lord Brooke, M.P.
Lord Courtenay
Sir Walter Farquhar, Bart.
G. B. Adderly, Esq., M.P.
Hon. Francis Baring, M.P.
Hon. R. Cavendish
Hon. F. Charteris, M.P.
T. Somers Cocks, Esq., M.P.
Rev. E. Coleridge
W. Forsyth, Esq.
Rev. G. H. Gleig
Edmund Halswell, Esq.
Rev. E. Hawkins
Resident Chief Agent in New Zealand—J. R. GODLEY, Esq.
Information respecting the plans and progress of the Association may be obtained on application to the Secretary, at the Office of the Association, No. 41, Charing-cross.
Gentlemen intending to emigrate, and who propose forming the first body of colonists, meet daily, from Eleven till Five, at the Colonists' Rooms, No. 1A, Adelphi-terrace, Strand, and are ready to give every information, either personally or by letter, to parties desirous of proceeding to the Settlement.
4th March, 1850. By order, H. F. ALSTON, Secretary.

SOLICITORS' and GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, 57, CHANCERY-LANE, London.

DIRECTORS.
Church, John Thomas, Esq.
Cox, Edward William, Esq.
Donne, Samuel Edward, Esq.
Fomblanque, John S. M., Esq.
Jones, William, Esq.
Murray, William, Esq.
Maynard, James Alayne, Esq.
Morris, John Michael, Esq.
Mourilyan, Joseph Noakes, Esq.
Symons, Jellinger Cookson, Esq.
Torr, John Smale, Esq.
Withall, William, Esq.
Wordsworth, Charles, Esq.
This Society presents the following Advantages to the Assured:
1st. The security of a large subscribed Capital.
2nd. Exemption of the Assured from all liability.
3rd. Tables of Premiums, calculated on the true law of mortality, expressly for this Office, and affording particular advantages to young lives.
4th. Participating and Non-participating Scales of Premiums. In the former, the Assured are entitled to EIGHTH PER CENT, or FOUR-FIFTHS of the Profits periodically (without deduction for interest on capital or guarantee fund), either by way of Addition to the Sum assured, or in Diminution of Premium, at the option of the Assured.
5th. Policies INDISPENSABLE, except in case of fraud.
6th. This Society gives a much larger share of Profits to the Assured, and at a lower rate of Premium, than the great majority of other Life Offices.
7th. Parties wishing to assure their Lives without participating in the Profits, can do so on a lower scale of Premiums than that of a large proportion of other Offices.
Assurances may be effected through any respectable Solicitor, or by application to CHARLES JOHN GILL, Secretary.
N.B.—Diseased Lives Assured at adequate Premiums.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

E. H. W. Kettering—See the "Continental Railway Guide"
PHYSICS, perhaps refers to the atlas month and the lantern fly
PRUDENCE, and R. M. Kew, had better address their recommendations to the Committee
R. W. V.—Apply to any bookseller. Folio may be had at 62, Strand
LAURA—The last-named person is of the Society of Friends
A CONSTANT READER—The Savings-Bank is safe. We cannot speak as to the other
A. V. R.—We cannot advise as to magazine contributions
JUVENIS—The will may be secure the Prerogative Will Office, Knight-bridge-street, Doctors' Commons. The expenses will be 2s.
W. N. Islington—We cannot answer for the validity of statements in other journals than our own
T. W. F. Old Broad-street—Our Journal may be had in fifteen volumes, 18s. each, except Vol. 1, which is 1s.
P. Q. Bristol, is thanked; though we had not room for the Sketch
DELTA—The question is too nice a point for any but a professional man to answer fully
IYER—No reward has been offered for a Queen Anne's farthing. (See "Popular Errors Explained and Illustrated")
A GLASGOW READER—Apply to Highley and Son, publishers, Fleet-street
A VERY OLD SUBSCRIBER—M. Lamartine is in his 60th year
A SUBSCRIBER, Kilkenny—We cannot trace the report in question to any authentic source
S. M. L.—Marie may be cleaned by a mixture of ox-gall, soap-lees, turpentine, and pipe-clay
CAPPA—Yours is not a chalet. (See page 183 of the present volume)
GUARDIAN—There is no institution which provides for the circumstances stated
PISCATOR—The red, or palmer, the grouse-wing, the black gnat, and "the pre-fessor," generally, in all seasons. The other article enquired after we never use, and cannot recommend any particular marks
DOWNPATRICK—The play of "The stranger" is from the German of Kotzebue. The "Lady of Lyons" is by Sir E. Bulwer Lytton
A REGULAR SUBSCRIBER—Your questions on the will case should be addressed to a solicitor
ED N A may hear of the book in question at a medical bookseller's, as Highley's, Fleet-street
COUNTRY BUMPKIN—To your unnecessarily long letter, we have only to reply that the meeting in question was held in the Great Hall of Stafford House
W. B. Dudley—Robert Fitzhamon, the conqueror of South Wales, bore for arms "A lion rampant guardant or." A biography of this famous knight is given in the "Patrician" for October, 1846
LUPUS—The arms of Woodward are "Arg. two bars az., over all three bucks' heads cabossed or."
G. T. R.—The arms of Truscott are "Arg. three chevrons gu. a chief chequy of the first and second"
A SUBSCRIBER, Gosport—The crest of Bradshaw is "A stag at gaze under a vine tree fructed ppr."
A. 11.—The arms of Turnbull are "Arg. a bull's head erased sa. Crest: A cubit arm erect, couped below the wrist ppr., holding a sword erect of the last, enfiled with a bull's head erased sa."
GEO.—The Privy Council delegates its judicial authority to that portion of its members which forms the Judicial Committee
NORSE TRIPSUM—Duffus was the name of the Barony whence the family of Sutherland took their title, on being elevated to the Peerage, in 1650, in the person of Alexander Sutherland, of Duffus. The arms of Sutherland, Lord Duffus, were "Gu. three stars or." The arms of the family of Duff are "Vert a fesse dancettée er., between a hart's head cabossed in chief, and two escallops in base or."
TICKLE BOY—You must be a Bachelor of Arts before you can take a Master's degree.
DYKE—Dykesfield is in the barony of Burgh, Cumberland, a few miles from Carlisle
FECALIS—We cannot discover any arms belonging to the family of Hammons, of Sussex, one of whom, Mary Hammons, married Thomas Longwood, of Horeham, born in 1699.
W. F. A.—There are several different coats of arms attached to the name of Woodcock. What is the locality of the family whose bearings W. F. A. requires?
T. H.—The arms of the ancient and respectable family of Hatch of Devon were "Gu. two demi-lions passant guardant, or. Crest: A lion's head erased arg. collared vair, or, and az."
W. N.—General Sir Charles Napier was born at Whitehall
NERO—The Marquis of Douro is elder son and heir apparent of the Duke of Wellington, by his deceased wife, Catherine, third daughter of Edward Michael second Lord Longford
CIVIS—Lord Hill, when at the head of the army, was styled "General Commanding-in-Chief." The Duke of Wellington is Commander-in-Chief
A FIVE YEARS' SUBSCRIBER—The crest of Bullen is "A bull's head couped sa. armed or."
GLASTONBURY—Order of any bookseller
J. W. R.—We cannot inform you
A SUBSCRIBER, Windsor, is thanked
R. R. Woolwich—Ineligible
DECLINED—A STUDENT, A. B. S. E. R. A. SUBSCRIBER, Leamington; FURRIER, R. Woolwich;
A. F. R., Lines on a Shipcock
* * * Replies to several Correspondents are unavoidably deferred.

BOOKS, &c. RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.

Railway Economy. By Dr. Lardner.—Thompson on Building Societies.—Davidson's Shilling Volume of Plays.
Music.—Songs without Words.—Macbeth.—Marche pour le Piano.—Une Reverie.—La Nuit.—Remember Thee.—Absent Friends.—O Saviour of the World.—Services and Anthems.—The Harp.—Language of Flowers.—Song of the Alpine Storms.—Davidson's Instrumental Gems.

ROME.

On MAY 4th will be Presented, to all Regular Subscribers to the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, A

SPLENDID VIEW OF ROME,

Engraved in the Best Manner, from an Original Drawing made during the Late Siege. On which occasion a DOUBLE NUMBER of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS will be published, price ONE SHILLING the Two Numbers; with the large View of Rome Gratis, intended to form the Frontispiece to Vol. XVI. of this Journal.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 6, 1850.

THE Overland Mail of the 2nd of March brings intelligence which is ominous of future troubles in the Punjab. It would seem to be our unhappy destiny to be compelled to extend our empire against our wishes, and to be forced into wars of conquest by chiefs upon whom leniency is thrown away—who break their engagements, meet our indulgence with treachery, and aim at nothing less than our expulsion from India. There is as yet nothing very positive in the news; but, as the weather-wise can foretell a storm by very small preliminary indications, so those who pay attention to Indian affairs can see the tempests while they are yet far off. There has been a mutiny at Unrisur, in the 66th Regiment of Bengal Native Infantry, and no less than 170 men have been arrested. A portion of them have been tried by court-martial, and it is probable, considering the circumstances of the Punjab, that a severe example will be made of the ringleaders: Sir Charles Napier has shown that he will not be trifled with. There are rumours, also, of the discovery of a plot, on the part of the Sikh chieftains, to undermine the fortress of Lahore, and blow the British into the air. These reports, however, have not yet assumed any definite shape, and may possibly be exaggerated. The most serious part of the business is an expedition against the Affreedies, in which our arms, if not altogether unsuccessful, have not obtained such a triumph as will supersede the necessity of still greater exertions to quell the insurrection.

The province of Peshawar has many troublesome and savage neighbours, and it is amongst one of these tribes that we have found a new enemy. The original cause of quarrel was a provocation on the part of the Affreedies, who attacked and robbed a party of Sappers employed in the construction of a road through the Kohat Hills. These mountaineers, like the old Highlanders of Scotland after the Rebellion of 1745, have a shrewd suspicion that a good road will put an end to the security of their native fastnesses, and a natural dislike to the means by which this result is to be brought about. In the attack upon the Sappers, several of our men lost their lives; and an expedition, under the command of Colonel Bradshaw, comprising several companies of infantry and cavalry, and a corps of artillery—all provided with abundance of ammunition and provisions for fourteen days—was despatched from Peshawar to Kohat, to punish the aggression; Sir Charles Napier and Sir Colin Campbell accompanied the expedition—as amateurs. The result, as first stated, was, that the expedition was "completely successful;" but later intelligence leads us to doubt its complete success, when it adds that one officer, Ensign Sitwell, was cut to pieces, and his arm affixed to a spear-head as a trophy; that another, Lieutenant Hilliard, was fatally wounded by a shot through the lungs; and that many men were killed and wounded. The Affreedies were repulsed; but, as "operations on a large scale against them are to be immediately resumed," we may well doubt the complete success of the battle of Kohat. This mail also conveys the intelligence of a small piece of annexation. The Rajah of Sikkim, about two months since, detained and imprisoned two English botanists, Drs. Campbell and Hooker, who were traversing his country for purposes purely scientific. This small potentate was in receipt of an annual subsidy of £600 per annum from our Government, and drew from his district another revenue of £1600 per annum. His pension has been stopped and his country has been annexed, so that his interference with the men of science has cost him dear. The next annexation, we suppose, will be that of the mountains of Kohat and the whole country of the Affreedies. In this manner our empire grows.

THE Erfurt Parliament has assembled, and a new move has been made in the cunning and complicated game which the King of Prussia is playing for the Empership of Germany. The original enthusiasm of the German people for the more complete union of the various petty states of the "Confederation," seems to have died away, or, at least, to have very considerably cooled down. It does not even appear that the King of Prussia is very warmly supported by his own subjects in his attempt to annex Hanover, Saxony, Wurtemberg, Bavaria, Hesse, and the various Duchies and Grand Duchies of Germany to the dominions of the House of Hohenzollern, and to make of these various Kings and Dukes his Peers and Senators. However, he has entered upon his career; he has pledged his word to go on, and he has already proceeded too far to draw back with credit. What the result can be, unless it be civil war, it is difficult to imagine. The "four Kings," namely, those of Hanover, Saxony, Wurtemberg, and Bavaria, have joined the Emperor of Austria in resistance to his project, which they consider to be one intended for the aggrandisement of Prussia, and having no other object. Their resistance, which is at present confined to words, will very likely take another shape as soon as the Erfurt Parliament shall give the signal by any attack on their individual rights as independent Sovereigns. Austria once threatened, that she would treat the mere assembling of this Parliament as a *casus belli*. She has, since that period, consented to lower her tone in some degree; but she is evidently determined, at the proper moment, to oppose herself, with her whole strength, and that of the four Kings, her allies, to the scheme of the House of Hohenzollern. Whatever may be the ultimate result as regards the interesting question of the unity of Germany, the chances of the King of Prussia's success to attain the object of his ambition do not appear very brilliant.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT WINDSOR CASTLE.

The Easter holidays have been passed in comparative retirement by the Court at Windsor Castle.
Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent and his Grace the Duke of Wellington have been almost the only notable visitors sharing the Royal hospitality at the Castle.
On Good Friday the Queen and the Prince attended Divine service in the private chapel, and were recipients of the Holy Communion.
On Easter-day her Majesty and the Prince Consort again attended the service. The Duchess of Kent was also present.
On Monday the Queen and the Prince took their usual early morning walk in the grounds around the Castle. The Royal dinner-party in the evening included her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, Lady Fanny Howard, Baroness de Speth, Lady Vernon and the Hon. Miss Vernon, Rev. F. and the Hon. Mrs. F. Anson, and Sir George Couper.
On Tuesday there was no addition to the Royal circle.
On Wednesday the Prince Consort took equestrian exercise, attended by Lieut.-Colonel F. Seymour. In the evening, the Duke of Wellington arrived at the Castle, on a visit to her Majesty and the Prince, and, with the Duchess of Kent, joined the Royal dinner party.
On Thursday, the Queen and the Prince Consort took their usual early walk on the Slopes. The Duchess of Kent and the Duke of Wellington were again, this evening, guests at the Royal table.

Lord Elphinstone has relieved the Earl of Morley in his duties as Lord in Waiting to the Queen; and Col. Berkeley Drummond has relieved Mr. R. Ormsby Gore in his duty as Groom in Waiting to her Majesty. Lord Charles Fitzroy has relieved Major-Gen. Wemyss in his duty as Equerry in Waiting to her Majesty, and Lieut.-Col. F. H. Seymour has relieved Col. Bouverie in his duty as Equerry in Waiting to Prince Albert.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge honoured the Royal Society of Arts with a visit on Thursday. The Royal Duke also visited the Duchess of Gloucester on Thursday, at Gloucester House.

The Princess Napoleon Baciocchi and suite have arrived at Fenton's Hotel, from Paris.

The Duke of Wellington is surrounded by a select family circle at Strathfieldsaye.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry, with the Lady Adelaide and Lord Ernest Vane, left Holderness House on Monday, travelled via the South-Eastern Railway to Dover, and sailed thence, with Captain Smithett, for Calais, en route for Paris, where the noble Marquis and Marchioness will sojourn for some weeks, on a visit to the President of the Republic.

The Marquis of Lansdowne has been passing the recess at Brighton. The Earl of Carlisle has left town for his seat, Naworth Castle, Cumberland.

The Earl of Gifford, eldest son of the Marquis of Tweeddale, arrived in town last week, from India.

The Earl Cadogan is suffering from indisposition at Boulogne.

Viscount and Viscountess Jocelyn have gone to Paris for the Easter holidays.

Lord John Russell left his residence, Pembroke Lodge, Richmond Park, on Tuesday morning, for the Euston-square terminus of the London and North-western Railway, and took his departure by the ten o'clock train for the seat of Sir Benjamin Heywood, Claremont, near Manchester.

Lady Cowley has arrived in London from Frankfurt.
Lady Georgiana Romilly has arrived on a visit to the Duchess (Dowager) of Bedford, and Lady Rachael Russell, at Torquay.

The Count Flahault has left London for Paris.

The Bishop of Oxford, Lord High Almoner, preached the sermon on Easter Day, in the Chapel Royal, St. James's. The Bishop of London administered the Sacrament.

His Excellency Sir Edward Disbrowe, British Minister resident at the Hague, arrived in London at the end of last week, from Holland.

His Excellency the Belgian Minister and Madame Van de Weyer have arrived at Brussels from London, on a short leave of absence.

MARRIAGE in HIGH LIFE.—The marriage of John Battersby Harford, Esq., eldest son of A. G. Harford Battersby, of Stoke Park, Gloucestershire, and nephew of John S. Harford, Esq., of Blaize Castle, in the same county, and Mlle. Marie Bunsen, the beautiful and accomplished daughter of his Excellency the Prussian Minister and Madame Bunsen, was solemnised on Thursday in the church of St. James's, Piccadilly, in the presence of a very numerous circle of the immediate connexions of both families.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

THE ROYAL HOSPITALS OF THE CITY.

On Monday the annual reports were made to the Lord Mayor, from the several Royal Hospitals of the city of London. The following is an abstract:—

CHRIST'S HOSPITAL.—Children put forth apprentices and discharged from Christ's Hospital the year last past, 199; ten of whom, being instructed in mathematics and navigation, were placed forth apprentices to commanders of ships, out of the mathematical school founded by his late Majesty King Charles II. Children deceased the year last past, 10. Children now under the care and charge of the hospital in London and at Hertford, 1409. To be admitted on presentations granted to this time, 198.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL.—Patients admitted, cured, and discharged, during the last year, 6146 (including 478 cases of cholera) in-patients; and 71,564 medical and surgical out-patients, including casualties, most of whom were poor, sick, and lame persons; and many of them being destitute, have been supplied with money, clothes, and other necessities, to enable them to return to their habitations. Died from cholera, 193; from other causes, 432; remaining under care, in-patients, 522; out-patients, 2340. All fees on the admission of patients have been abolished, and the accommodation of the in-patients so extended as to admit 580, while their diet and general comforts have been materially improved. The expense attendant upon the reception of cholera cases during the past year has been great, and great indeed have been the benefits conferred upon the public by their free admission.

ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL.—There have been admitted, cured, and discharged, during the last year, of sick, wounded, maimed, and diseased persons, 4737 in-patients, and 59,109 medical and surgical out-patients, including casualties, some of whom have been relieved with money and necessities at their departure, to accommodate and support them in their journey to their several habitations. Died, after much change in their sickness, 301; remaining under cure—in-patients, 417; out-patients, 3831. So that there have been, during the last year, under the care of the said hospital, in all, 65,395.

BRIDEWELL HOSPITAL.—Received into this hospital during the last year, under the commitments by the Lord Mayor and the Aldermen of this city, as criminal or disorderly persons, who have been kept to hard labour or received correction, 812. Apprentices sent by the Chamberlain for confinement, 25. Received into this hospital during the same period sundry poor persons who had been found wandering abroad and begging in the city of London, 287. The House of Occupation of Bridewell Hospital: remaining in the house at Christmas, 1848—males, 86; females, 102. Admitted in 1849—males, 50; females, 30.

BETHLEM HOSPITAL.—Admitted during the year, 150 males, 194 females. Discharged cured: 70 males, 106 females.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THE INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION OF 1851.—At a preliminary meeting of the inhabitants of Lambeth, held on Tuesday, at the Hawkstone Hall, Waterloo-road, J. Field, Esq., of the firm of Maudslay and Field, in the chair, resolutions in favour of this Exhibition were unanimously passed, and arrangements are making for a general meeting of the inhabitants being forthwith called.

MR. SHAW AND TENANT RIGHT.—On Monday, at the monthly meeting of the London Farmers' Club, held at the Club-rooms, Blackfriars, the subject of tenant right was introduced by Mr. Shaw, and discussed at considerable length. At the close of the discussion the following resolution was agreed to unanimously, "That in case of valuations between the landlord, or the incoming tenant, and the outgoing tenant, justice to the parties may be amply secured by defining in the agreement the period over which the claim for compensation should extend, the operations or articles for which the tenant should be entitled to claim, and, as far as possible, the nature of the evidence which should be furnished to the valuers in case of reference or arbitration." A service of plate, subscribed for by tenant-farmers, was then presented to Mr. Shaw by Mr. Hughes, on behalf of the club, in an address highly eulogistic of his able, consistent, and persevering advocacy of tenant right during the last seven years. On a salver there was the following inscription:—"Tenant right.—To William Shaw, Esq., as a mark of esteem and admiration for the manner in which he has so long and ably advocated the tenant-farmer's rights, this token is offered by some of those friends who appreciate the conduct of the man and the justice of the cause." In his reply, Mr. Shaw stated that, highly as he appreciated this testimonial of respect, he felt that the best reward of his exertions would be the establishment of tenant right throughout the country.

ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—At the monthly meeting of this society, held on Monday, Mr. Westwood exhibited a new Coleopterous insect (*Cholovocera Maderæ*), remarkable for having the usual faceted eyes replaced by ocelli, a peculiarity not hitherto observed in any metamorphic winged insect. Mr. Douglas exhibited a new Tinea (*Elachista oculata*), and read brief descriptions of it, and of the Tortrix (*Grapholitha Weirana*) he had exhibited in February. Mr. Stainton exhibited a mining larva in the leaves of *Helianthemum vulgare*. A paper, by Mr. S. S. Saunders, was read on two new Strepsipterous insects from Albania, parasitic on the genus *Hyleus*, with some extremely interesting remarks on their habits and metamorphoses.

LLOYD'S.—At a special general meeting of the members, held on Wednesday, Thomas Baring, Esq., M.P., was unanimously elected a member of the committee for managing the affairs of Lloyd's, previous to his taking the chair, in the room of G. R. Robinson, Esq., M.P., resigned. The following votes were proposed and unanimously adopted:—£25 in aid of the fund in behalf of the widows and children of the pilots drowned by the capsizing of the South Shields life-boat, on the 4th December last, in proceeding to the rescue of the crew of the brig *Betsy*, of Little Hampton, on the Herd Sand; £10 to six coast guardmen belonging to the No. 2 Battery and Great Stone Station, for their praiseworthy conduct in saving the lives of the crew of the *Margaretta Siebena*, wrecked on the night of the 22nd Dec. last, on Romney Sand; £5 ss. to the widows of Samuel and John Baxter, pilots for Larne Lough, who were drowned in the schooner *Water Nymph*, wrecked during a gale on the Scotch Coast, on the 6th February, having previously volunteered to go on board, at the risk of their lives, in order to assist in getting the vessel into the Lough; the honorary bronze medal to Mr. M'Farren, master of the schooner *Eagle*, of Liverpool, to mark the sense entertained of his humane and praiseworthy conduct towards eleven Moslems whom she met with in an open boat at sea, their vessel having foundered twelve days previously.

SELF-SUPPORTING DISPENSARIES.—A highly respectable meeting of members of the medical profession, and other gentlemen, was held on Tuesday, at No. 33, Edward-street, Portman-square—Dr. Daniell in the chair—when it was resolved to establish a central association, under the title of "The London Society," for the purpose of circulating information, and facilitating the establishment of self-supporting dispensaries throughout the United Kingdom, on the principles advocated by Mr. Smith, of Waltham, whose philanthropic and unwearied endeavours in the cause of these institutions were warmly acknowledged. Amongst those present were Dr. Forbes, Dr. Moore, Dr. Cormack, Dr. Sir James Anderson, James Yearlesly, Esq., G. Alford, Esq., &c. Letters of approbation and support were also read from Dr. Conolly, Dr. W. Stroud, Dr. Charles Hare, the Hon. Henry Berkeley, the Rev. Canon Dale, &c.

BREWERS' AND DISTILLERS' CLERKS' ANNUITY FUND SOCIETY.—On Tuesday evening, a meeting of the members and committee of management of this institution, founded in 1840, for granting annuities to widows and orphans of members, was held at the New Corn Exchange Coffee-house, Mark-lane, City, for the transaction of general business; Mr. F. Earle, president, in the chair. The annual statement was of a most satisfactory character, the annuities at present on the funds consisting of eight widows and twelve children; the capital of the society invested with the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt being £4247 14s. 9d.; in the hands of Messrs. Barclay, Perkins, and Co., £500; and Messrs. Truman, Hanbury, and Co., £500. The balance-sheet figured the receipts from all sources, including last year's annuities of £98 5s. 7d., as £512 16s. 11d. The expenditure, including £196 7s. 6d. paid to annuitants, left a balance in hand of £233 8s. 9d. The report concluded by expressing a hope that many more members might be induced to join the society, thereby making provision for their widows and children.

CITY OF LONDON GENERAL PENSION SOCIETY.—On Monday afternoon a general meeting of the governors of this charity, established in 1818, for affording relief to decayed tradesmen and mechanics over sixty years of age, was held at the London Tavern, for the purpose of electing four additional pensioners from a list of thirty-one candidates; Luke Hansard, Esq., in the chair. The report stated that the society was at present affording relief to thirty-three men and twenty-five women, making fifty-eight aged persons who are receiving pecuniary assistance, the men 27s. and the women 18s. per month. The income of the charity for 1849, from all sources, including a balance in hand of £167 7s. 7d., amounted to £2120 3s. 9d.; while the expenditure for the same period had fallen short of that amount by £454 8s. 1d., which remained as a balance in favour of the society. This report was received and adopted, and the meeting proceeded to the election of four candidates, two men and two women; at the conclusion of which the meeting separated, with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

ASPHALTIC MANURE.—At a weekly council of the Royal Agricultural Society, held on Wednesday, a statement was read from Earl Grey, showing the satisfactory results obtained by Vice-Admiral the Earl of Dundonald, in command of her Majesty's naval forces on the West Indian station, from manure prepared from the asphaltum of the great pitch lake in the island of Trinidad, and tried in the Government gardens at Bermuda. His Lordship further stated to the council that Lord Dundonald had sent to the Colonial Office a box containing three specimens of the manure in question, and which would be forwarded to the society for the inspection of its members. The council ordered their best thanks to be transmitted to Earl Grey for the favour of this communication, and gave directions that the specimens referred to by his Lordship should, on their arrival, be placed in the hands of Professor Way, the consulting chemist of the society, with a request that he would make a chemical examination of the new manure, and report to the council his opinion of its value in an agricultural point of view.

LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.—A special meeting of this company was held on Thursday, at which Francis Bonnet, Goldney, Esq., was elected a director, in the room of Sir Felix Booth, one of the earliest promoters of the company, deceased.

TOWER HAMLETS SANITARY REFORM ASSOCIATION.—A public meeting of this society was held at Crosby Hall, Bishopsgate-street, on Thursday, the Rev. R. Lee, Rector of Stepney, in the chair, when a series of resolutions, and a petition to the Legislature, was adopted; praying that immediate steps should be taken to give to the inhabitants of the metropolis a good supply of water on the high-pressure principle—good and efficient drainage—laws to ensure the healthiness of the houses of the poor being attended to—and to abolish intramural burials.

METROPOLITAN PUBLIC CARRIAGES OFFICE.—A notice has been issued to the public, and to proprietors, drivers, conductors, and watermen, stating that the business of this office will close on the 6th inst. (this day), and, under the provisions of the act of the 13th of Victoria, cap. 7, the duties will, in future, be carried on at the office of the commissioners of police of the metropolis, in Great Scotland Yard; but, in consequence of the time that will be required for the removal and arrangement of the books and papers, &c., no business can be transacted until the 10th inst.

EDUCATIONAL MOVEMENT AMONGST THE DISSENTERS.—In consequence of its having been determined to consolidate the three colleges in connexion with the Independent Dissenters now existing in London, into one great college, to be erected at St. John's Wood, a movement has recently been commenced amongst the members of that body, to educate their teachers, and the children of the poor, on a different plan from that proposed by the Committee of Council on Education. It was suggested that the building known as Homerton College, should be purchased for their normal schools; and on Wednesday evening an important meeting was held upon the subject, at the Congregational Library, Blomfield-street, Finsbury-square. Samuel Morley, Esq., presided, and was supported by a large number of influential and opulent Dissenters resident in the metropolis. Resolutions were adopted, approving of the arrangements effected by the Board of Education for the purchase of Homerton College and grounds, and recommending that a subscription should be at once commenced to defray the expenses of their purchase and adaptation to the purposes of the board. At the close of the proceedings it was announced that the sums contributed at the meeting amounted in the aggregate to £2407 17s.

CITY OF LONDON HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST.—Her most gracious Majesty having been pleased to confer her patronage upon the above institution, since the forwarding of her Majesty's contribution to the funds every effort is being made to promote the speedy erection of the intended new hospital for in-patients at Victoria Park. From the evident necessity that exists for the asylum, and the many exalted names already placed on the list of patrons, it is to be hoped that the co-operation of the affluent will not be wanting to effect the early completion of the much-desired edifice.

PAINTED GLASS.—The east window of St. Paul's Church, Bermondsey, which consists of three lights and tracery, has been filled with stained and painted glass, from the manufactory of Messrs. James Powell and Sons, of White Friars, and was completed a few days since. The paintings in the window, which are executed by Mr. Francis Barraud, have been selected in commemoration of God's great mercy in removing the cholera in 1849, and are designed to illustrate from Holy Scripture Christ cleansing the ten lepers—one returning to give glory to God; Aaron staying the plague; and the Good Samaritan. Two angels occupy openings in the upper part of the windows: the Hebrew Jehovah, surrounded by scrolls bearing the text, "Hear, O Israel! the Lord thy God is our Lord," also in Hebrew, is introduced in the tracery by the particular desire of the Incumbent, and the general grandwork of the window consists of rich geometrical patterns copied from York Minster. The Incumbent, churchwardens, and parishioners, we understand, are much pleased with the general effect.

NEW POSTAL CONVENTION WITH FRANCE.—The visit of the Right Honourable the Marquis of Clanricarde, the Postmaster-General, to Paris, our readers are aware, is for the purpose of entering into a new postal arrangement with the French Government for the reduction of the postage on letters between the two countries. At present, the British and foreign postage on letters to France is tenpence under a quarter of an ounce, which is an extremely high rate, but, by the new arrangement proposed by the Marquis, it is to be reduced to sixpence, the same as on letters to Belgium, and the weight to be extended to half an ounce, the same as in England, as great inconvenience is experienced by having a different weight in each country. Letters to Belgium are also to be extended from a quarter to half an ounce, as well as the whole of the Continent, so as to have a uniform weight. This reduction in the postage will be the means of creating a greater correspondence between the two countries, which will amply repay the Post-Office.

EASTER TERM.—On Wednesday, on the opening of the law-offices after the holidays, the lists of arrears of the common-law courts for the ensuing Easter Term, commencing on Monday week, were exhibited. There is a marked improvement in the lists, and Lord Denman will have the satisfaction of retiring from the Chief Justiceship of the Court of Queen's Bench with but comparatively few arrears, and in a very different state to what he found them. In the Queen's Bench there are of special cases and demurrers only one for judgment and fifty for argument. In the New Trial paper there is only one for judgment and seventy-eight for argument. In the Court of Common Pleas there are three enlarged rules in the *remaneat* paper, nine rules *nisi* in the New Trial paper, three matters standing for the judgment of the Court, and sixteen demurrers. In the Court of Exchequer there are four rules in the Peremptory paper, eight cases and motions for judgment, nine special cases for argument, and twenty-one rules in the New Trial paper. The whole arrears of the three courts, exclusive of Crown cases, in the Queen's Bench, number 204, comprising 130 in the Queen's Bench, 31 in the Court of Common Pleas, and 43 in the Court of Exchequer.

IMPROVEMENTS FOR THE DAIRY.—On Monday there was exhibited before the Lord Mayor, Lady Mayoress, and several of their friends, in the justice-room, the American churn, which in ten minutes produced four pounds of butter from five quarts of cream. One of its recommendations is its great simplicity. The mechanical action of the air, which is mingled with the cream in such a manner that a thorough separation of the particles takes place, prevents the cream from frothing on the surface, and does its work with astonishing rapidity and in the most complete manner. The butter was washed in the churn by pouring off the milk, putting in cold water, and pressing the butter against the sides of the churn, moving the dasher backwards and forwards, and changing the water until it remained clear.

SERIOUS RIOT AT GREENWICH FAIR.—On Wednesday night, a large body of military, composed of men belonging to the Royal Artillery and to the Royal Marines, commenced an attack upon the travelling theatre of Mr. Nelson Lee. The populace took part with the heroes of the buskin; but the soldiers speedily stormed the edifice, and armed themselves with stage swords and pikes, and anything which might be used as a weapon upon which they could seize. The police were called in, and were defeated; a stronger force was then mustered, but they too had to beat a retreat; but at length, reinforced by a body of soldiers from Woolwich, the police, led by their inspectors on horseback, charged the rebels in grand military style. From the somewhat incoherent accounts which have reached us, it would appear that they used their cutlasses and staves with considerable freedom, and that many of the combatants on both sides were seriously wounded. Twenty-one of the most active rioters were taken prisoners. A large number of persons were hurt in the rush to get out of harm's way which took place in the mob when the affair became serious. Many of the fugitives fell in their haste, and were then trampled upon by others. No authentic detail of the wounded has been received; but, despite some rumours to the contrary, we are assured that life has not been lost in this unfortunate affray. Our accounts throw the whole blame upon the military.

BURGLARY AT A PICTURE-DEALER'S.—On Sunday morning, about one o'clock, the premises of Mr. George Corby, picture-dealer, of 56, Princes-street, Soho, were entered by burglars, it is supposed by means of a picklock key. The robbers succeeded in carrying off a number of paintings by the first masters, including Watteau, Teniers, Gainsborough, and Wilson. Most of these paintings were on canvass, and the thieves cut the pictures from the stretchers to render them more easy of carriage. They carried off at the same time four paintings on panel. Mr. Hayes, the German provision dealer, who resides next door, heard a considerable noise in the house early in the morning, and he imagined that the servants of the proprietor were packing up some of the works of art. Immediately after the noise ceased, a cab was heard to drive away from the door. The value of the property lost is estimated by Mr. Corby at nearly £1000. No clue has yet been discovered to lead to the apprehension of the robbers.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Sunday afternoon, a man named Edward Bull, a driver of one of Glover's Westminster cabriolets, conveyed a party to Twickenham on a pleasure excursion. Having agreed to bring the same party back again, Bull put up his horse and cab at Mr. Carter's yard, Isleworth, and afterwards went, as was imagined, to take a walk to pass the time away. Hour after hour, however, elapsed without Bull making his appearance, and inquiry was made for him through the neighbourhood, but not the least tidings of him could be gleaned during the whole of Sunday night. On Monday morning, however, his lifeless body was found a short distance from the Isleworth station, on the rail, dreadfully mangled. None of the engine-drivers or guards saw the accident, and no one can form any opinion as to what object the deceased had in trespassing upon the railway. The unfortunate deceased has left a widow and six children, now entirely unprovided for.

FIRE.—Two dwellings were destroyed on Tuesday morning, about one o'clock: one, the residence of Mrs. Griffin, 107, Park-street, Camden-town; and the other, the premises of Messrs. Levy and Lewis, 60, Mansell-street, Goodman's-fields. The property consumed was considerable in both cases; in the latter, the parties were insured. On Tuesday night, about nine o'clock, the house of Mrs. Murray, 17, Laurie-terrace, St. George's-road, was accidentally set on fire, and completely gutted before the flames could be mastered. In addition to the furniture, £50 worth of bank notes were consumed, the numbers of which being unknown, they will prove a total loss to the unfortunate occupant.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—Births registered in the week ending Saturday, March 30:—Males, 711; females, 720. total, 1431. Deaths during the same period—Males, 600; females, 567: total, 1167. In the ten corresponding weeks, namely, the thirteenth in each of the years 1840-49, the average number of deaths was 1054, or, corrected for increase of population, was 1150: there is, therefore, an apparent excess of mortality in last week above the average, but it amounts only to 17. The weekly number of deaths has continuously increased during the last month, as the returns which follow, commencing with the first week of March, will show: the deaths were successively 875, 967, 1026, and 1167. Part of the great increase in the last return is due to the augmented mortality of diseases that affect the organs of respiration, for in this class the deaths registered last week are 252 (namely, from bronchitis, 113; from pneumonia, 88; from asthma, 29; from laryngitis, pleurisy, and other diseases of the respiratory organs, 22). This class numbered in the previous week 231; and in both weeks the numbers are much above the average, which is not more than 184. The extraordinary coldness of the weather serves to explain this result. From consumption there were in the previous week 135, in the last 115; in both there were considerably less than the corrected average, which is about 150. In the epidemic class, small-pox and scarlatina are still less fatal than usual, especially the latter; measles, whooping-cough, and typhus, from which there were last week 19, 44, and 39 respectively, show about the ordinary amount of fatality; 7 persons died of influenza, being an increase; 18 of diarrhoea and dysentery, which is less than in the previous week, but more than the average. But the excess in the last return over the week immediately preceding is only to a small extent caused by an increased rate of mortality; coroners' cases, many of which were not duly registered during the

quarter as they occurred, but were kept in reserve till the end of it, swell the account. These chiefly consist of deaths from fractures, wounds, burns, and scalds, hanging, drowning, and poison, amounting in the present case to 91, of which only 10 occurred in the week, and of 52 "sudden" deaths, of which the causes have not been sufficiently ascertained, or are improperly returned, and of which only six occurred in the week. Amongst others are 5 children suffocated in bed, or on the mother's breast, 3 persons who died of intemperance, and a man from exposure to cold. The following is an analysis of the week's returns:—

Deaths certified by written statements of qualified practitioners	946
Deaths not certified by medical attendants, or not reported as certified	23
Deaths not certified, because the deceased had no medical attendance	13
Deaths returned by coroners	185
Total	1167

From this table it appears that deaths registered in London, with the signatures of coroners, and fatal diseases registered under the authority of medical certificates, are to the whole number in the proportion of nearly 97 per cent.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.—At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean daily reading of the barometer was above 30 in. on Friday; the mean of the week was 29.746. The mean temperature of the week was 35.9 degrees, and was throughout lower than the average of the same week in seven years; from Sunday to Thursday inclusive this decrease on the average fluctuated between 9 and 13 degrees. Taking the corresponding week of ten previous years (1840-49), it appears that it was never lower than 40.2 degrees (in 1849); that it fluctuated between that and 51.2 degrees (in 1843); and that the mean was 45.3 degrees, or about 10 degrees higher than the mean of last week. The temperature was lowest on Tuesday, when the mean was 31.2 degrees; and on the same day the highest temperature of the water of the Thames was 39.3 degrees, and the lowest 35.9 degrees.

EXHIBITION OF ANCIENT AND MEDIEVAL ART.

(Continued from page 217.)



THE truly unique character of the collection now on view at the Society of Arts enables us to present to our readers another engraved selection from these artistic treasures, combining so much that is interesting to the antiquary with much that is of actual value to the utilitarian. Each of these specimens claims attention, as indicative of the state of art, the manners, customs, or manufactures of the particular age in which it was produced.

We endeavoured to show, in a former Number of this Journal, how the various branches of ancient art were subject to the influences of the period at which they flourished, and more especially to that of religion; thus, whilst we are indebted to the Greek or Roman sculptor for the beautiful examples of statuary required by the heathen mythology, for the adornment of their temples, or for the Lares and Penates of their private dwellings, at a subsequent period, and under a different form of worship (less imaginative indeed, but not less calculated to awaken the genius of the artist), we are presented with a great variety of works of art of an emblematic character. These, however rude and unskilled at first, became ultimately conducive to the perfection at which many of these arts subsequently arrived; and thus it is that whilst at one end of the room the visitor may inspect the graceful statuettes of Juno and Polyhymnia of the classic ages, the property of Sir John Boileau, Bart., at the other he may witness the enamelled triptych of the 13th century, belonging to the Earl of Shrewsbury, or a "memento mori" of the sixteenth. It is to this peculiar adaptability to the imagination or faculties of each individual (for surely he must be fastidious or ignorant indeed who could not find some attraction in a scene calculated to recall so many historical recollections), that this Exhibition must owe much of its present popularity; and, as we have given several examples of the works of Cellini, Michael Angelo, and other great masters, we now proceed to illustrate an object which ought to excite the highest interest in the mind of every Englishman, being no less than the Book of Prayers which was presented to Queen Elizabeth by Mrs. Tyrwhit. This curious relic is bound in a massive gold cover, having a small ring for a chain by which it depended from the girdle, as evidently was the fashion with ladies of those times, from an examination of the portrait of Queen Mary, by Sir Antonio More, which has been hung up in an adjacent spot for the purpose of reference. On one side of the cover of this book is represented in enamel the subject of the lifting up of the serpent by Moses in the wilderness, having the following text inscribed around the edges:—

MAKE THE A. FRYE. SERPENT. AN. SET. IT. VP. FOR. A. SYGNE. THAT. AS. MANY. AS. ARE. BYTTE. MAYE. LOKE. VPON. IT. AN. LYVE.

And on the other side is the "Judgment of Solomon," with this legend:—

THEN THE KYNG. ANSWERED. AN. SAYD. GYVE. ER. THE. LIVINGe. CHILD. AN. SLAYE. T. NOT. FOR. SEE. IS. THE. MOTHER. THEREOF.

It will be remarked that both these verses differ slightly from the present version of the Bible. As it is actually on record that this or a similar volume was presented to the Lady Elizabeth by her preceptor, Mrs. Tyrwhit, precisely such a book having been described by Anthony à Wood as having belonged to the Queen; and, as we know that Mrs. Tyrwhit narrowly escaped martyrdom for her adoption of the tenets of the Reformation, it is not unreasonable to ascribe a historical value to this "Book of Private Prayers" far beyond its intrinsic worth; indeed, who shall say what influence this little book may not have exercised, not only in fixing the religious principles of the Virgin Queen, but even on the future destinies of Protestant England. It formerly belonged to Sir John Culum, but is now the property of Mr. Farrer, and was first publicly exhibited by him at the meeting of the Archaeological Institute, at Salisbury, last year.

And here we present our readers with an Engraving of another record of Royalty, being the Cup or Hancap presented to King Charles I. by the Corporation of Oxford. In its elaborate ornamentation we discover much of the affection which characterises the goldsmith's work of this period; but there is an interest attached to anything connected with the life of the unfortunate Monarch to whom it was given, that amply makes amends for what is wanting in beauty of form or design. It is a matter of surprise, however, that such a quantity of precious metal escaped the rapacity of the Parliamentary Commissioners.

In the same groups of objects, all the property of her Majesty the Queen, is the celebrated Ivory or Diana Cup, as it is called, the work of a Norwegian artist, named Magnus Berger, who flourished about the year 1720, and which, for delicacy of execution, surpasses any other example of carving in this collection. Albeit, we are somewhat slow in recognising a work of this class to be the production of a Hyperborean artist, and, but for positive evidence to the contrary, we should have deemed it the offspring of some more southern imagination. It is difficult, however, to convey an impression of a work of such rare merit as this; so much depends upon the just appreciation by each individual of the great skill and labour demanded for its execution, and where each little symbol of the chase and the minutest details, even to the anxious contentment of the hunting hounds, have been carefully attended to, the *ensemble* can hardly fail to arrest the attention of even the most casual observer. The bowl is supported by a figure of Hercules, and surmounted by a statue of Diana, equipped as a huntress; and in the absence of more authentic information, it may be conjectured that this cup was the premium for some successful feat of venery, even as her Majesty's cup rewards the winner at Ascot at the present day.

The Mother of Pearl Cup represented in this group, also the property of her Majesty, is a fine example of workmanship of the seventeenth century. The perforated silver-gilt stem and cover harmonise well with the fragile substance of which the bowl is composed.

The next illustration we have been enabled to give is from that class of subjects which have established their claim to notice rather to some circumstance connected with their history than to any merit they possess as real works of art. There is nothing, for instance, particularly remarkable in the form or design of the "Poison Cup," of which we are now speaking, and which is formed of green glass fluted over with an outer case of silver gilt. The cover is surmounted by a crystal gem, which was considered to be a charm against treachery; "for if the draught contained in the cup were poisoned, the gem would infallibly have broken to pieces." This is the tradition, at all events, whence it derives its name, and which its present proprietor, the Master of Clare Hall, Cambridge, is of course, in duty bound, to hand down unquestioned to his successor, though we opine that this cup has been emptied many a time and oft with but small regard either to its own valuable properties or to the prescriptions of the learned physician, William Butler, by whom it was presented to the Hall in the reign of King James I.

Amongst the numerous objects which have materially enriched this collection since it was first opened to the public, we observe the Cup and two Salcellars given to Christ's College, Cambridge, by its foundress, Margaret of Beaufort, mother of King Henry VII. These are all (especially the Cup) profusely enriched with the family badge of the rose and portucullis. In former times, when it was the custom for a Baron and his retainers to dine at the same board, there were certain observances to mark the various distinctions of rank, and the different gradations in degree were not less rigidly (and must have been far more offensively) observed than in the present day: thus we find that a grand salt was usually placed at the right hand of the host, from which himself and his more honoured guests partook; others were placed as landmarks, denoting the boundaries of gentility, and hence the phrase "to be below the salt"—which has happily survived the custom—is frequently made use of even now as descriptive of persons of inferior degree.

We notice, also, a most gorgeous Vase of Oriental workmanship, encrusted with mother-of-pearl; all its interstices are filled with seed pearls, and it literally sparkles with rubies, agates, turquoise, lapis-lazuli, and other precious stones. To what end such an elaborate piece of jewellery as this could have been invented, unless for the purpose of attempting to realise some Arabian-Night description, it is difficult to conceive. It is the property of Mr. Aysford and Lady Sanford.

The bronze Inkstand, of which we subjoin a representation, is of Italian workmanship of the sixteenth century; it is triangular, and enriched with dolphins and demi-eagles, and is altogether a choice specimen of the rather questionable

THE EXHIBITION OF ANCIENT AND MEDIÆVAL ART.

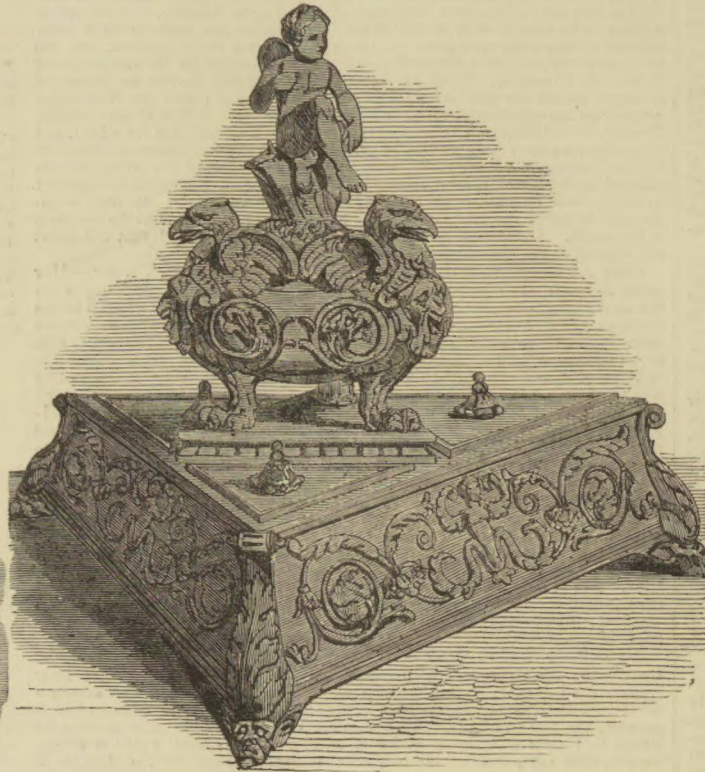
good taste in ornamentation which marks the style of the *renaissance*; it is exhibited by Mr. Brunel, and would, we think, be viewed to greater advantage if not placed in such close propinquity to the highly-finished case of Mathema-

Auldjo, which may well stand comparison with any of those of more modern manufacture.

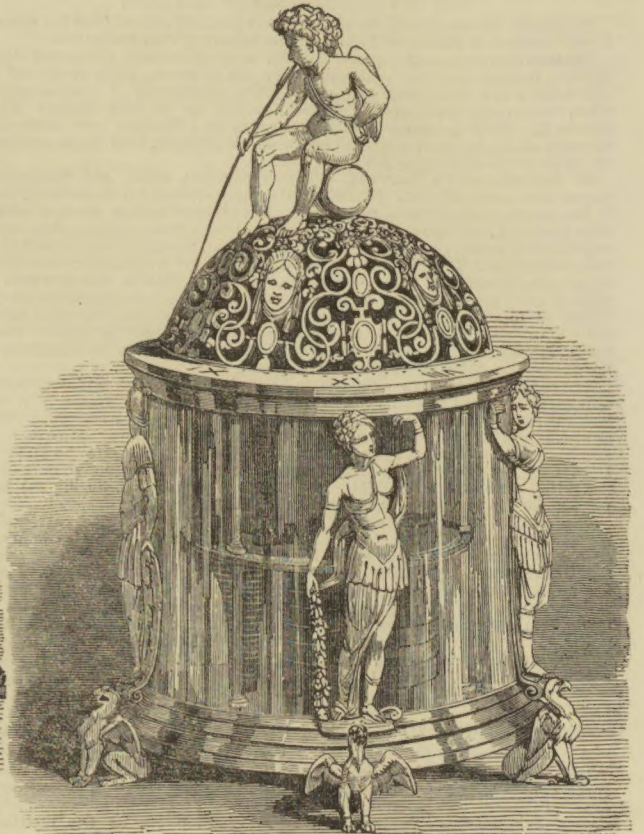
The curious little silver-gilt Clock, of which we give an Engraving, is another specimen of the style of the *renaissance*, belonging to Mr. Baring Wall, M.P. It is surmounted by a figure of Cupid; and, as there is no accounting for the vagaries of the artists of this period we are not particularly called upon to animad-



POISON CUP.—16TH CENTURY.



BRONZE INKSTAND.—16TH CENTURY.



SILVER-GILT CLOCK.—RENAISSANCE.

tical Instruments, damascened with gold and silver, which was formerly in the Stowe collection, but is now the property of Mr. Drake. There is another Inkstand in the same style, exhibited by the Duke of Buccleuch; but there are some antique Bronzes, shewn by Lord de Mauley, Hon. W. Temple, and Mr.

vert on the length of the arrow with which the mischievous little god is pointing to the hours—perhaps as a hint to all tardy lovers.

Our Initial Letter represents the Handle of a Spoon, carved in Ivory—an exquisite work of the sixteenth century. A Knife and a Fork belong to the set, the handles to which have similar beautiful terminations. They are the property of Mr. Tite.



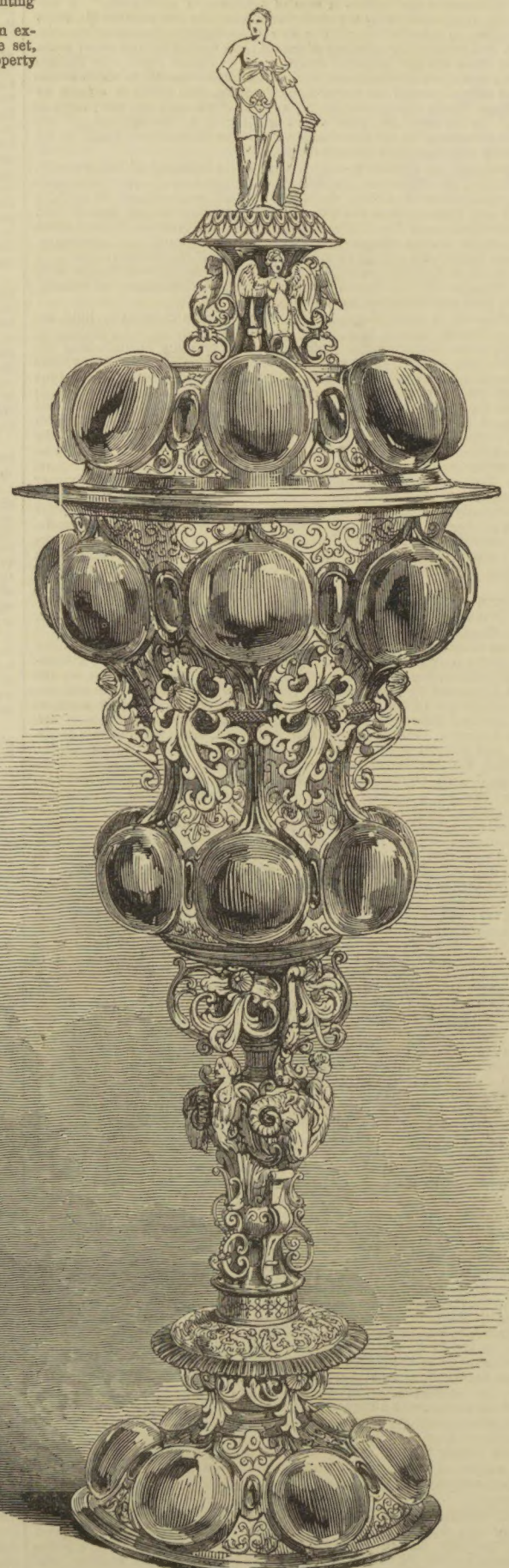
IVORY CUP.—18TH CENTURY.



QUEEN ELIZABETH'S BOOK OF PRAYERS.—16TH CENTURY



PEARL SHELL CUP.—17TH CENTURY.



SILVER-GILT HANAP.—TEMP. CHARLES I.

GROUPE OF PLATE, THE PROPERTY OF HER MAJESTY.



BURNING OF ST. ANNE'S CHURCH, LIMEHOUSE, ON GOOD FRIDAY MORNING.

DESTRUCTION OF LIMEHOUSE CHURCH BY FIRE.

On the morning of Good Friday, at half-past eight o'clock, the inhabitants of the district in which is situated the Church of St. Anne, at Limehouse, were greatly alarmed by the loud and irregular ringing of the Church bells. As the people flocked to the spot, they soon perceived the cause of the alarm. The roof of the church was on fire, and the entire building enveloped in smoke; and such was the rapidity of the flames, that before a single fire-engine could be got to work the roof had fallen in; and in a very short time the interior was consumed to the bare walls of the body of the church; the tower at the west end remaining, though it had been injured internally. The circumstances attending the outbreak were as follows:—

At seven o'clock on Friday morning, a man named William Rumbold, accustomed to light the stove fires, and attend to the heating of the church, entered the edifice and proceeded with his duties. He had lighted both the stoves, when, at half-past eight o'clock, he perceived a strong smell of burning wood, and shortly afterwards saw a quantity of smoke issue from the roof. He at once ran off to the residence of Mr. George Coningham, the beadle and engine-keeper of the parish, who resides in Church-lane, about 150 yards from the church. Coningham instantly returned with Rumbold to the church, giving the alarm as he proceeded, and bespeaking the assistance of the fire-brigade and all the engines in the neighbourhood. On reaching the church, Coningham ascended the belfry, and immediately opened a door over the organ-loft, leading into the vast space between the flat ceiling and the outer roof. Both persons were driven back, and nearly suffocated by the smoke which burst forth; whilst the north-west corner of the roof was in flames, and the fire was making fearful progress. It was at this moment that Coningham and Rumbold, with a view of rousing the neighbourhood, rang the bells in the manner described. An immense concourse of the inhabitants speedily assembled in the churchyard. As yet there was no engine on the spot, and but a very scanty supply of water flowed from the street plugs. In this dilemma, it was thought best at once to save the parochial muniments and records, and such other movables as the body of the church contained. The Rev. George Roberts, curate of the parish, who had by this time arrived, headed a party of gentlemen engaged for this purpose, and by their exertions all the registers and other parochial documents have been saved. This was a work of great risk; indeed, the central chandelier had only been removed a few minutes when the whole body of the roof fell in, the body of the church being fortunately cleared of persons. Several engines had now arrived, and a good supply of water was obtained; but, from the great difficulty of getting at the spot where the fire raged, the efforts of the firemen were comparatively fruitless, and Mr. Braidwood, the leader of the force, at once pronounced that any hope of saving the interior of the Church was out of the question.

Nothing could be more complete than the destruction of the interior fittings of the church. The oak pews and gallery were entirely consumed; the organ stood for some time, until the pipes were gradually melted by the intense heat. The altar windows, of painted glass, representing the Sermon on the Mount, was soon destroyed; as were all the monuments and hatchments upon the walls, except a tablet to the memory of a lady named Blyth: this memorial, to the left of the altar, was but slightly injured. When the body of the Church took fire, the flames speedily communicated through the organ loft with the belfry; the wood-work in which having been consumed, the bells, one of which is of very large size, fell through, and was only prevented from reaching the ground by a very strong stone arch beneath the bell-tower. The flag-staff, ornamenting the summit of the steeple, fell at a quarter-past nine o'clock; at which moment, varying only a few seconds in each case, the four dials of the turret clock ceased to act.

The fire continued to rage fully two hours after this time, and only ceased when it had burnt itself out.

One of our Illustrations shows the conflagration at its full height. The second represents the devastation of the interior, seen from the altar end of the Church. The galleries are destroyed, scarcely a mark of their former existence being discernible; and, notwithstanding the remains of the roof, galleries, and pews are all contained within the four walls, the mass of rubbish scarcely rises a couple of feet above the floor of the Church. The two beams forming the support of the pulpit are almost the only pieces of timber left in an erect position, and these are so charred by the fire that a touch would crumble them. The six magnificent pillars supporting the roof—three on each side—are reduced to shapeless masses of calcined stone. In several places, the iron girders forming the roof have broken through the brick arches on which the floor of the Church rests, and penetrated the vaults.

On Sunday morning, the inhabitants of Limehouse, to the number of nearly 1000 persons, assembled at divine service in the National School-rooms, Featherstone-street, Commercial-road.

In consequence of an injunction from the Bishop of London, addressed to the Rev. George Roberts, advising him of the necessity of continuing the observances of the church within the ruins of the sacred edifice, the vestry, the only portion which escaped with partial destruction, has been fitted up temporarily for the solemnization of marriages, christenings, &c.; and after the service at the school-rooms on Sunday, three couples were married therein by Mr. Roberts.

From an inspection made on Saturday by the authorities, in conjunction with Mr. Cubitt, M.P., and other scientific gentlemen, it appears that the steeple and stone-work generally of the edifice are not so much injured as was at first anticipated, and hopes are entertained that the walls may be brought into use in the re-erection of the church. The cost of re-building is estimated at about £3000.

Upon closer examination it appeared that the end of one of the cross-beams supporting the roof actually entered the flue at the north-west corner of the Church. Shavings were set on light at the bottom of this flue in order to clear it of damp air, and these ascended rapidly, and set fire to the end of the cross-beam, already dried almost to touchwood.

The Church was insured by the following singular means. Limehouse is a parish in which party spirit runs high, and the Dissenting body outnumbering the Church party, Dissenters are frequently appointed to the parochial offices. One of the churchwardens for the present year (Mr. Joseph Adams) is a Dissenter, but having been elected to the office, he consented to act; and most fortunately for the parish was it that he did so. Shortly after coming into office, on finding that the Church was not insured, he urged the prudence and necessity of the parish availing itself of this safeguard. The proposition was treated very lightly by his fellow-parishioners, and it was only in January last that he overcame the scruples of the majority of the vestry; and, having done so, paid into the Imperial Fire-office the small premium of £13 4s. 8d., for which that office will now have to hand over to the parish of Limehouse the sum of £5000.

While the fire was raging on Friday, a funeral took place in the churchyard. We have received from Mr. Gellaly, the vestry-clerk of St. Anne's, Limehouse, a printed copy of the following official report, made with a view of correcting certain erroneous statements which have been published respecting the origin of the late disastrous fire:—

"The committee (appointed by the general meeting of the parishioners on Friday) deny that any description of 'iron tube has been substituted for the brick-work flue previously existing;' or that Messrs. Blyth advised any alteration in the flues connected with the heating apparatus; or that any alteration whatever was either effected or contemplated. The only 'increased draught' (if any) that could have arisen must have been the natural result of the ordinary cleaning and repairing of the flues, which necessary operation was performed in December last.

"The committee desire it to be distinctly understood, that the casing in which the air is heated surrounding the stoves was formerly supplied with impure air from the vaults; but, with a view of obtaining air of a salubrious quality for the warming of the Church, air drains were laid from two of the original ventilating apertures in the main wall; by which pure air was obtained from the parapet of the Church, at a considerable distance from the fire-flues. The furnaces of the stoves derive their supply of air from the vaults, as before, without any alteration.

This addition was made by an experienced builder, under the able superintendence of Mr. Morris, the architect and surveyor to the parish.

"The committee are also anxious to add that the stoker, Rumbold, having been examined by them, expressly states that he has not observed any alteration in the force of the draught in the fire flues for the last three years; the only change he has noticed, is, that the heated air has ascended more rapidly into the body of the Church since the salubrious air from the top of the Church has been substituted for the impure air of the vaults."

St. Anne's was one of the fifty churches ordered to be built in the reign of Queen Anne. The first stone was laid in the year 1712, and the building was completed in 1724, at a cost of £35,000. The architect was Nicholas Hawksmoor, a pupil of Sir Christopher Wren. Though inferior to St. George's, Bloomsbury, Hawksmoor's finest work, St. Anne's deserved more praise than has fallen to its share. "With much that is incorrect," says a judicious critic, "and very little that is positively beautiful, its ensemble has an air of grandeur very frequently missed where it seems to have been more studiously aimed at." The main feature of the design is the fine tower, which terminates in four angular turrets, with a more lofty one in the centre. These, and portions of the belfry, are original and picturesquely effective. At a height of 130 feet is placed the clock, being the highest in or near the metropolis, not excepting St. Paul's; it was put up by Messrs Moore, in 1839; it is a splendid piece of mechanism, with four faces, each thirteen feet in diameter. The hours were struck on the great bell (38 cwt.), which bears the following inscription:—

At proper times, my voice I'll raise,
And sound to my subscribers' praise.

It is satisfactory to add that the tower was saved from the recent fire. The Church had a fine interior. The organ, a very fine one, was built by Richard Bridge, in 1741. The painted window was by Backler. In the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for Feb. 21, 1846, was given an Engraving of the tower and western end of this fine Church.



THE RUINS, SKETCHED FROM THE EAST END.

TOWN TALK AND TABLE TALK.

It is Easter-tide, and one way or another all the world is amusing itself—the magnates of the land in their castles and ancestral halls, far away from the noise and smoke of London; the humble Cockney race of traders and toilers, in suburban fairs and cheap excursions, and the smothering pits and galleries of the play-houses. To the lower classes of Londoners the present season forms the great holiday of the year. Christmas, as a time of enjoyment and cessation from labour, sinks before Easter; and even Boxing-day is not so great an occasion as the first joyous Monday after Lent. And how regularly and systematically does your London tradesman or artisan set about his annual holiday-making. You never catch him flinging off his business habits with his business coat. He sets to work holidaying with precisely the same conscientious energy he displays over his counter or his work-bench. How many cheap or gratis London sights are there, on which the most hard-worked of us all could, now and then, even in ordinary days, afford to spend the fag-end of an afternoon! Yet your London mechanic or artisan shall saunter a dozen times past the British Museum or the National Gallery, without the idea of entering once rising into his head. "It is not a holiday. What has he to do inside?" But then, in its turn comes Easter Monday; and lo! as though it were a religious duty appertaining to the season, our friend rises betimes, and plunges from exhibition to exhibition, and sight to sight, from breakfast until supper time, going home at last tired out with as hard a day's work as he has ever achieved. There must be a great portion of the population of London who associate the National Gallery, the British Museum, Greenwich Hospital, and so forth, entirely with Easter Monday. Upon any other day in the year they never dream of visiting such places; and they do it at Easter-tide, not apparently from any particular interest which at that epoch suddenly attaches itself to the sights in question, but because the day is a holiday, and ought to be treated as such.

The Easter productions in the theatrical world have been lively and varied, and, as usual at this season, all the elves and gnomes of fairyland are busy upon the stage. To what base uses dramatic works sometimes come! Some half-dozen years ago I was present at the production of a sparkling new opera, by Balfe, at the Opéra Comique. Scribe, if I mistake not, wrote the fanciful libretto of "Les Quatre Fils d'Aymon." The other day, I recognised my old friend turned into an Easter vehicle for the display of all Mr. Batty's stud at Astley's. I do not know whether the transponte translator has taken any alarming liberties with the historic truth of the time of Charlemagne, but I do happen to know, that in an equestrian drama, produced the other day at the Cirque in Paris, some very queer views are promulgated relative to names and dates in the history of England. *Ex-unc*, &c. The play represents the life of Napoleon. In the earlier scenes, Talma is introduced as the patronising friend of the young Corsican lieutenant of artillery. Napoleon's purse is very low, and Talma, in his generosity, proposes to refill it. The lieutenant of artillery is grateful, but hesitates. "Take the money, young sir," says the tragedian, "and think no shame about the matter. The greatest actor of England gave assistance to a youth who turned out to be the greatest General of England. John Churchill, afterwards Duke of Marlborough, hesitated not to accept the frankly-offered generosity of David Garrick!"

Without trenching on another department, I may remark, as a bit of the table-talk of the week, the musical triumph which Ireland has just achieved. "Now then," whispered an enthusiastic Hibernian amateur to me in the pit of Her Majesty's Theatre, on Tuesday last, "was ever such a conjunction seen in an Italian opera before? two Irishmen and an Irish woman occupying the very foremost places in the representation of an Italian lyric drama!" My friend, of course, alluded to Mr. Balfe, Miss Catherine Hayes, and Mr. Sims Reeves. *Appropos* of the two vocal artists, there was something odd in the fact that each of them, on the nights of his or her *début*—Mr. Sims Reeves as *Ernani*, and Miss Hayes in the *Lucia*—flung themselves upon the stage—one in the dying, the other in the fainting scene—so near the foot-lights as to leave their legs projecting beyond the line formed by the curtain in its descent, and to necessitate the prompt aid of the bystanders to rescue the hero and heroine from an unpleasant thump from the curtain roller. In the case of Mr. Reeves, indeed, there was a good deal of laughing at the unceremonious style in which one of the surrounding Spanish nobility tucked our great tenor's legs under the curtain. But the most exquisitely delicious *contretemps* of this nature I ever remember to have seen, occurred in the Olympic Theatre one night, when Mr. G. Bolton thought fit to amuse the town by playing *Hamlet*. The tragedy was almost over—the *King* and *Queen* lay dead at the back of the stage, and *Laertes* nearer the footlights. *Horatio* then, as usual, seized the poisoned cup, which the *Hamlet* of the night, of course, wrested from his hands, and flung violently away. Most unhappily the heavy wooden goblet alighted precisely upon the nose of the dead *Laertes*, who suddenly and instinctively jerked himself into a sitting posture, emitted a sneeze which echoed through the theatre, and then suddenly remembering the impropriety of such demonstrations of liveliness upon the part of a corpse, fell rigidly back upon the stage, trying to look as if nothing particular had happened. Oh! to hear again the perfect scream of laughter which hailed this snishing stroke of the performance!

A few weeks ago, I directed attention to the vast crop of cheap literary periodicals, principally of the hearth and home class, which is now "all a-blowing—all a-growing." A twin phenomenon, which forms a decided feature in our present list of town amusements, is the extraordinary number of panoramic, dioramic, and many other "amic" representations of foreign lands, foreign rivers, and foreign seas, which the Londoner may now gaze upon within a cannon-shot of his own penates. Never were tarry-at-home travellers more amply provided for. Do you wish to bound over the Arctic circle, and catch a glimpse of the dreary fastnesses within the ice-ribbed bounds of which poor Sir John Franklin and his hapless mariners still linger—not, as we trust, without hope of one day leaving these awful regions of iceberg and ghastly aurora? the wand-like pencil can place the scene before you. But does a brief visit suffice, do you long for the glaring sand and cloudless skies of the desert—the waving palms and the glittering minarets of Orient cities? lo! they also spread forth their bright enchantments even beneath the murky canopy of London smoke. You may sail along the Nile and see civilisation in ruins, or wander over the inner plains of Australia, and see civilisation in its earliest dawn. You may leap from London to the myrtle shores of Cashmere, and from Cashmere to the coco-nut woods and the coral reefs of New Zealand. You may be present, in fancy, at the great catastrophe which engulfed Lisbon, or you may sail with the Queen in her last year's trip along the green shores and bold headlands of the Emerald Isle. And all the varied features of all these varied scenes you may study under every variety of artistic device for imparting the actual semblance of nature to mimetic art. Truly, never were the features of all the round world so completely brought into one artistic focus before.

On Wednesday last I witnessed a sadly interesting scene, the embarkation of upwards of thirty young girls, sent forth by the Female Emigration Society to seek for a happier lot than they found in England, among the cities and pastures of the great continent of the southern hemisphere. They departed with many tears, yet full of hope and the joy of trusting and determined hearts. Of the thirty almost all had been poor needlewomen, taking menial places in humble families when such could be procured, but too frequently constrained to fall back upon the tender mercies of the slop-maker. One of the girls had managed to raise a small pittance, by the help of which she had contrived to obtain a passage for a little brother—a fine manly-looking child, dressed in miniature sailor's costume. A few, and only a few of the thirty, were prepossessing-looking girls. The great majority had the worn features and wasted forms which continued anxiety, hard work, and scanty food too soon entail upon their victims. There were miserable partings upon the pier at Blackwall and on board the ship, but only in a comparatively small number of instances. A great portion of the girls were, in the common acceptance of the term, friendless—poor solitary adventurers, who had been struggling through a hard and pinching life with hardly a relation to cheer or help them. Still, when the returning steamer which brought them down bore away from the ship the members of the committee who had accompanied them on board, there was an universal and painful outburst of feeling, as with one impulse the girls clambered in a group upon the summits of the lofty bulwarks, and—woman's way of hurraing—continued to wave, as long as they could be distinguished, a fluttering display of kerchiefs.

What a strange, sad place is the 'tween decks of an emigrant ship preparing to start. I lingered long on Wednesday last in those of the *Tory*. A great number of the emigrants were west-country folks, going to carry far up in the bush of Australia the homely *patois* of "Zummerzetshire." How the very counties of England will be perpetuated in the provinces she founds upon the farther side of great oceans. There are districts of Canada where the particular accent of the northern and western counties of Scotland may be heard, it is said, almost in greater perfection than at home; and, doubtless, the future etymologist, studying and tracing the roots of the languages spoken in cities, the sites of which are yet swamps and deserts, will be puzzled by many a word and phrase, derived from the local customs or the local peculiarities of many an obscure country parish, far away in the quiet rural districts of England. When I was on board the *Tory*, all was bustle and excitement, preparing for the voyage. Troops of joyful children, delighted with the novelty, tumbled about the decks; hard-worked, care-worn looking men laboured to stow away their little stores or household stuff, destined for the expected cottage in an Australian clearing; and it is melancholy, in some of the rude side-berths, to see women with babies in their arms, sitting upon a chest or cask, their eyes fixed with a vacant stare upon the unwonted beams and bulkheads, and their minds obviously far far away in what was once home, and which will be talked of as home for many a long year to come. But when they were aroused, they spoke cheerily, and told the questioner that they hoped for better times than ever they saw in the country which bore them. They were going where men and women, in the struggle for life, had no need to snatch the bread from each other's mouths, and where, upon the teeming plains of Australia, there was room and refuge for all the toiling and suffering millions of the crowded, panting, over-worked Old World. A. B. R.

NORWEGIAN ICE.—The vessel *Flora*, which has arrived in the river from Larpsborg, has brought 450 tons weight of ice, consigned to order. This is the third or fourth arrival of a similar nature which has taken place during the past week from Norway.

PHANTOM PLANT.—The *Spiraea Ariæfolia* (Beam-tree-leaved *Spiraea*) forms a spreading, round bush, from six to eight feet high, when covered with its light and airy flowers, backed by the darker foliage of evergreens, becomes a striking object in the imagery of a mass of shrubs, a fleecy pale cloud with the deep colouring of a thunder-storm in the background. No delineation, however graphic, can convey a just idea of the phantom-like masses of blossoms.—*Maudslayi* "Botanic Garden and Fruits"—a highly useful and interesting work.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

CECUS—It is ingenious, and shall have a place among our enigmas.
BRUTUS—Surely an obvious mate in three moves—1. Q to her 7th; 2. Q to Q Kt 5th; 3. Q takes Q—Mate.
PUTTINO is thanked for the position, which shall be given shortly.
CHECK IN THE EAST—Like most of your productions, it would be better if divested of some half-dozen redundant men.
W. R. Glasgow—You have quite overlooked, at the very outset, that if White, at his 3d move, play *Kt to K B 6th (ch)*, as you propose, Black simply takes it with his Rook.
R. B. W.—The game is smart, but the defence is so feeble that there is little or no interest in the victory.
W. A. Whittington Club; J. A. W. Hunslet; A. Sheffield Grinder; J. B. Worcester—You are correct as to the principle upon which No 321 is solved; but you have not yet fairly worked it out. Look at the position once more.
R. D. M.—Black can easily avert the mate if White play as you suggest in No 321.
R. F. (?)—We wish we could impress upon correspondents the importance, when addressing a public journal, of writing legibly. There are at least half a dozen communications before us at this moment, the signatures to which would puzzle even the "Blind Clerk" of the Post-Office.
G. C.—We know nothing of "four-handed Chess;" you may obtain the laws from Leuchars, of Piccadilly.
H. B. Woolwich—A very little examination of our Solution of Problem No 322, will show you its correctness. At his 3rd move, Black may undoubtedly do any one of the three things you suggest; but do what he will, mate follows next move. Your attempt to solve No 321 is quite a failure.
C. K. W.—The solution of Enigma No 552 is effected thus:—1. Q to Q B 2nd (ch). 2. Q to Q B 6th (ch). 3. Kt from Kt 3rd to K B 5th. 4. Kt, or Q, mates, according to Black's play.
LOPZ—We have just been favoured with a sight of the "Stationer Chess-Men of the Large Club size in ivory," and must confess that, high as our opinion of these beautiful pieces was, their manifest superiority to all others in use never struck us so forcibly before. A very limited number of these choice sets will be executed at first; but, as they are the most appropriate thing in the world for a prize in a Chess tourney, or a match by correspondence, or a present to a Chess-loving friend, we shall not be surprised to find them greatly in demand.

BLADUD—The solution of the famous Problem No 321 will be withheld another week.
S. A. Newcastle; PROFESSOR S. Atlanta; H. W. Isle of Wight; MAJOR R. Exeter; W. G. York; Rev M. S. R. A.; C. H. S. New York—Replied to by Post.
A. WHITTESEA BOOZER—You have not yet hit upon the key to the already celebrated "Stuttgart Sphinx."

φ—Captain M. has certainly no title to the honour of inventing the very charming problem you have forwarded. It may be found in the scarce collection of stratagems called "Tre-yangadachya Shastree," which were extracted from the Sanscrit, and published in India many years ago.
W. J. B.—The celebrated "Indian Problem" is that which graces the wrapper of every monthly number of the *Chess-Player's Chronicle*.

J. R. E.—An acceptable addition to our stock.
C. F. S. and H. B. B.—All duly received, and now under consideration.

A. VICTIM—If we are rightly informed, your case is far from singular. The only effectual remedy for the pernicious system is for amateurs to abstain from frequenting public rooms where a stake is played for.
LANCASTRIAN—The Yorkshire Chess Association will this year hold its great festival at Leeds. The day of meeting has not yet been announced.

R. V.—Much too obvious, we are sorry to say.
C. S.—We do not understand the game.

SOLUTIONS OF Problem No. 321, by H. S. Brighton; PATIENCE, F. G. RAINGER, DEEREYON, are correct. All others, amounting to above 150, are wrong.
SOLUTIONS OF No. 323, by F. G. R. K. X. Liverpool; J. A. W. R. D. M. BRUTUS, LILY, J. P. Hythe; BELLART, M. P. G. Oxford; S. P. Q. R. Rugby; F. R. S. VER-NON, ETONIERS, J. T. REV C. L. BATH UNIT, M. E. R. CHESSING, L. B. N. W. J. B., are correct. All the others are erroneous.

* * * The replies to numerous communications on Chess are deferred from want of room.

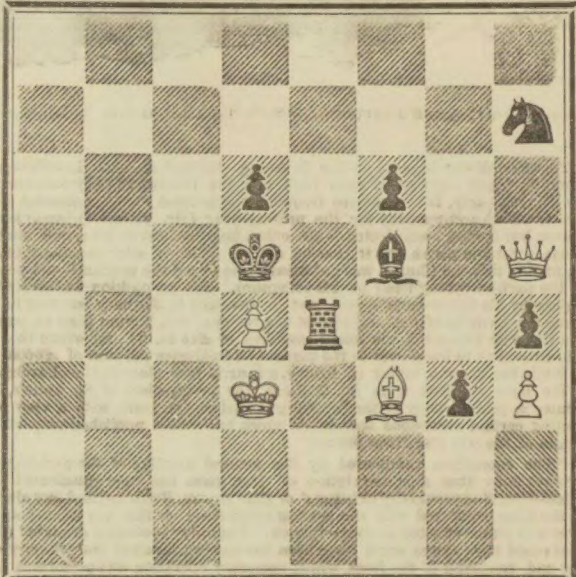
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 323.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt takes K B P	B to K 8th (best)	4. R to K Kt sq	Kt takes R
2. B to K 2d (ch)	Kt takes B	5. Kt mates	
3. Kt to Q 5th	P to K Kt 7th (best)		

PROBLEM NO. 324.

By MR. LANHAM.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in five moves.

CHESS IN THE UNITED STATES.

CONTINUATION OF THE GAMES IN THE LATE GREAT MATCH AT WASHINGTON.

(King's Bishop Opening.)

WHITE (Mr. C. H. S.)	BLACK (Mr. J. H.)	WHITE (Mr. C. H. S.)	BLACK (Mr. J. H.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	14. Castles	P to Q B 3d
2. K B to Q B 4th	K to Kt 3d	15. K B to Q B 2d	Q R to Q sq
3. Q Kt to B 3d	K B to Q B 4th	16. Q to Q 2d	Q to Q 2d
4. P to Q 3d	P to Q 3d	17. Q Kt to K B 5th	Q B takes Kt
5. K Kt to B 3d	P to K R 3d	18. K P takes B	P to K 5th (c)
6. Q B to K 3d	K B to Q Kt 3d	19. K Kt to R 2d	Q Kt to K 2d
7. Q Kt to K 2d	Q B to K 3d	20. Kt to Kt 4th	K Kt takes Kt
8. K B to Q Kt 3d	Q Kt to B 3d	21. K R P takes Kt	P to Q 4th
9. Q Kt to K Kt 3d	Q Kt to her 2d	22. P to K B 3d	P takes P
10. P to Q 3d	Q Kt to K 2d	23. P to K B 6th (d)	Kt to K Kt 3d
11. P to Q 4th	Q Kt to K Kt 3d	24. K B takes Kt	P takes B
12. P to K R 3d (a)	Q to K 2d	25. R takes P	
13. K B to Q R 4th (ch) K to B sq (b)			

And in a few moves Black struck his flag.

(a) Threatening to win a piece next move.
(b) If he had interposed the Kt, White would have won the Q's Bishop; if he had played the B to Q 2d, White would have played his Q Kt at K B 5th, with a fine attacking position; and if lastly he had played P to Q B 3d, White, by advancing the P to Q 5th, must have gained an advantage in situation immediately.
(c) This is bad enough, but it is hard to find him a better resource.
(d) The terminating moves are capitally played by Mr. Stanley.

MATCH BY CORRESPONDENCE,

BETWEEN THE LONDON AND AMSTERDAM CHESS-CLUBS.

WHITE (London).	BLACK (Amsterdam).
	2. P to K 3d
3. P to Q Kt 3d	3. P to Q Kt 3d
	London to play.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 553.—By AN AMATEUR.

White: K at Q B 2d, R at K B 3d, B at K B 6th; Ps at K R 5th, K Kt 4th, K 2d, Q B 3d, and Q R 4th.
Black: K at Q B 5th, Kt at K B 5th; Ps at K Kt 4th, K 6th, and Q B 4th.
White to play, and mate in four moves.

No. 554.—By C. S. G., of the Brighton Club.
White: K at K B 5th, Q at her 2d, R at Q 7th, B at K 8th, Kt at Q 5th, P at Q B 2d.
Black: K at Q B 3d, Q at K Kt sq, Kt at Q B 2d; Ps at K 2d, Q B 4th and 5th, and Q Kt 3d.
White to play, and mate in five moves.

No. 555.—By E. A. M. M., of Mhow, India.
White: K at Q B sq, B at Q 5th and Q B 3d, Kts at K Kt 3d and Q R 8th; Ps at K B 2d, K 2d and 5th.
Black: K at his 2d, Bs at Q B sq and Q Kt 5th, Kts at K B sq and Q B 3d; Ps at Q 2d and 3d, and Q B 4th.
White to play, and mate in five moves.

No. 556.—Instructive End-game by MR. KLING.
White: K at K Kt sq, Q at her B 8th, P at K Kt 2d.
Black: K at K Kt 6th.
White to play, and mate in four moves.

No. 557.—By MR. LANHAM.
White: K at his Q 2d, Q at her 8th, Kt at Q B sq, P at Q 3d.
Black: K at Q 5th, Rs at K B 3d and K 4th; Ps at K B 4th, Q 4th, Q B 7th, Q Kt 4th, and Q R 5th.
White to play, and mate in five moves.

No. 558.—By MR. K. B. WORMALD, of Oxford.
White: K at his R 2d, B at Q Kt 4th, Kt at Q 3d, P at K 2d.
Black: K at K B 8th, Ps at K B 7th and Q 5th.
White, playing first, to mate in four moves.

MUSIC.

CONCERTS.

Notwithstanding the attractions of spectacle and burlesque at the Theatres during the Easter week, the number of musical entertainments has been large.

On Monday, Mr. Henry Phillips commenced, at St. Martin's Hall, a series of Monday concerts, at which he will give, in succession, his various lectures and narratives, introducing the melodies of every country. He is an agreeable exponent of his musical themes: his singing of the airs of Charles Dibdin, and of the melodies of Ireland, has always been expressive and spirited. —Miss L. Stuart gave a concert on Monday evening, at Sussex Hall. —On the same evening, the fourth Highbury Subscription Glee concert took place.

On Wednesday, Herr Molique, the composer and violinist, had his third and last chamber concert at the Hanover Rooms. The quartets were Mendelssohn in E minor, Op. 44, and Molique's Op. 18: Spohr's duo, for two violins, Op. 67; Bach's "Chaconne," and Beethoven's sonata in F minor, Op. 57, were also included in the scheme, the performers being the Misses A. and M. Williams, Mdle. Graumann, Mdle. Molique, Messrs. Molique, Carradus, A. Mellon, and Hausmann. —The third of Mr. Lucas's Musical Evenings was held on Wednesday in Berners-street. The programme comprised Beethoven's Quatuor No. 5; Hummel's trio, Op. 83; Quintets in G, Spohr, and E flat, Mozart. The executants were Miss Woolf, Messrs. Sainton, Blagrove, Hill, R. Blagrove, and Lucas. —The sixth of the London Wednesday Concerts, on the 3rd, at Exeter Hall, introduced the clever pianist, M. Alexandre Billet, and the accomplished violoncellist, Signor Piatti, with Herr Formes, Herr Sperling, Messrs. Frodham, Land, Drayton, Mdle. Schloss, Messrs. Ransford and Lanza, as vocalists.

On Thursday, a concert was given at the Sussex Hall, M. Maurice Davies, conductor, with Misses Lucombe, Dolby, Eyles, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. F. Chatterton, Miss Woolf, &c. —On the same evening, Mr. Templeton delivered a musical lecture at the Whittington Club.

On Friday evening there was a concert at the Beaumont Institution, Mile-end, with Misses Poole, S. and C. Cole, Messrs. Percy, Griffies, H. Smith, and Sims Reeves; at St. Martin's Hall, the third and last pianoforte *soirée* of M. Billet, assisted by Piatti, Sainton, and the Misses Cole; and the performance of Mendelssohn's "Elijah," at Exeter Hall, by the Sacred Harmonic Society, conducted by Costa, with Miss Catherine Hayes, Dolby, A. and M. Williams, Messrs. Lockey, A. Novello, and Herr Formes as principal singers.

At a *matinée musicale* last Saturday, we heard Miss Goddard, of whom there has been considerable talk in musical circles. From a pianiste of fourteen years of age, the prodigious feats of a Liszt or Pleyel are not to be expected; but, if Miss Goddard, with increased strength, continues to progress, she will rival any living pianiste. She has remarkable facility with both hands: indeed, her mechanism is marvellous, whilst her musical sensibility is evidently acute. She performs in all schools—the elaborations of a Bach fugue, the intricate combinations of themes by popular composers, the reveries of David in his "Desert," the melodious meditations of Mendelssohn, and the inspirations of Beethoven, are as familiar to her as "household words."

MUSICAL EVENTS.—The Hungarian Vocalists have been giving concerts this week at Bath and Bristol. —The third Philharmonic Concert will take place next Monday. Mr. Cooper will play Mendelssohn's violin concerto; the symphonies are Spohr's No. 3, in C minor, and Beethoven's No. 4, B flat; the overtures are Rie's "Don Carlos" and Weber's "Ruler of the Spirits;" the vocalists will be the Misses A. and M. Williams, Messrs. Benson and Bodda. —The second meeting of the Musical Union will take place next Tuesday. —On Wednesday, Mr. Bunn's annual benefit will be given at the St. James's Theatre; he will present a series of varied entertainments, amongst which will be a concert conducted by Benedict, Carlotta Grisi, the most poetic of *dansesuses*, will perform a *pas*. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean and Mr. Benjamin Webster appear in "King René's Daughter." Mdle. Denain and M. Samson, of the French *troupe*, will act; and Mr. Bunn himself will deliver the first part of his amusing monologue. Such a combination of talent at playhouse prices will be very attractive. —The anniversary festival of the Western Madrigal Society will be celebrated next Saturday, at the Freemasons' Hall. —Mr. Osborne, the pianist and composer, will commence a series of classical concerts next Wednesday. —Dreyschock, the pianist, will be in town this season.

FOREIGN MUSICAL NEWS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Wednesday.

The prosperous run of Meyerbeer's "Prophète" terminated last Monday night for the present, Madame Viardot having taken her departure for Berlin, where the composer has been superintending the rehearsals of the German version of his great work. After playing in the Prussian capital to the end of May, Madame Viardot will depart for London, and will return to Paris in October, to appear in a new opera, now composing for her by a young musician as yet unknown to fame, but from whom great things are anticipated. There is yet a chance of Anber's "Enfant Prodigue" being produced before the summer is over, as Roger's *compé* of two months has been purchased by the management of the Grand Opera for 20,000 francs (£800). A new oratorio in five parts, called the "Redemption," the poem by M. Emile Deschamps, the translator of Shakspere, and M. Emilian Pacini, and the music by M. Giulio Alari, a professor of surgery, well known in the fashionable circles of Paris and London, will be produced next Monday, at the Théâtre Italien, the solos to be sung by MM. Barbot, C. Ponchard, Bassine, Arnoldi, Mmes. de Rupplin, Douvry, and Séguin. M. Louis Lacombe's dramatic symphony, in four parts, "Arva, or the Hungarians," poem by M. de Châteauneuf-Renaud, was performed at the Salle of the Conservatoire. The story is a mere melodramatic incident of the loves of *Arva* and *Ludwig*; of the drawing of the latter for the conscription—of his departure for the army—of her despair—of *Arva* being fascinated by a gipsy whom she had consulted to tell her fortune—of the happy return of *Ludwig* at the head of his regiment, just in time to rescue his lady-love. The chief interest of the music is in the Hungarian colouring; a march in the second part is very animated, and was encored; a chorus, "La Réve," is also powerful. The term "choral and orchestral symphony" is rather misapplied; it is simply an opera with elaborate accompaniments: but the music is not skillfully written for the voices, for the soprano and tenor are much distressed to reach the high notes. Like M. Lacombe's former work, "Manfred," there is no lack of fancy and imagination, but his writing is not sufficiently practical.

At the sixth "Conservatoire" concert, Beethoven's choral symphony No. 9 was executed, and Weber's "Euryanthe" overture. Alard performed on the violin Beethoven's romance in G, which was encored, so intense was the impassioned feeling of this great player. Let me say a word also of a clever nonetto, by Mde. Farrenc, who has distinguished herself as a writer of symphonies; the scherzo is very picturesque. Joachim played at this concert Bach's "Chaconne" with infinite skill.

The German papers give a very favourable notice of the production of an opera in three acts, entitled "The Faithful Brothers," at Brunswick, composed by Mr. Mitchell, the blind professor of music, some of whose compositions were heard at the Hanover-square Rooms, some seasons since. Mr. Mitchell was to produce this opera also at Hamburg. The "Prophète" was performed at Leipzig on the 23rd ult., with as great success as at Vienna, Dresden, Hamburg, &c. The portrait of the composer, in default of his actual presence, was saluted with showers of flowers at the end of the opera. The "Prophète" is to be mounted at Lisbon, in Italian.

MR. PLATT'S FAREWELL CONCERT.—A general meeting of the committee took place last Wednesday, at the Hanover-square Rooms, Sir George Smart in the chair. It was announced that the following vocalists had already pledged themselves to sing:—Miss Catherine Hayes, Miss Bassano, Miss Birch, Miss Eliza Birch, Miss Ellen Lyon, Miss Dolby, Misses A. and M. Williams, Miss Louisa Fyne, Messrs. Sims Reeves, Lockey, Benson, Machin, and Signor F. Lablache. Mrs. Anderson, pianiste to her Majesty, and instructress of the Princess Royal, will perform a pianoforte solo. Taking advantage of the splendid orchestra, of upwards of one hundred eminent performers, who have tendered the aid to their respected colleague, Mr. Platt, it has been resolved that some of the finest symphonies and overtures of the great masters shall be played under the magic wand of Costa. The result of an application to the principal Italian singers will be made known at next Wednesday's meeting of the committee. The concert bids fair to be the grand st of the season, and will take place on Wednesday morning, the 24th instant.

CASTS OF CHARACTER.—Half a dozen clever miniature busts of clever actors, in favourite parts, have just been issued, under the above designation, by Sams, of St. James-street. Each bust is about four inches high, and has been modelled with great spirit and characteristic likeness, by M. Fétard, of the French company now performing at the St. James's Theatre. The *artistes* represented are Messrs. Farren, Harley, Buckstone, Wright, and Mrs. Fitzwilliam, in their most admired characters; to which is added M. Jullien. The *petite gallery* will, doubtless, be attractive; and it is proposed to extend the Portraits to other celebrities.

NEW PROCESS FOR SILVERING, ILLUMINATING, AND DECORATING GLASS.—We have inspected some specimens of ornamentally engraved glass, by Mr. Kidd, of Poland-street, Oxford-street, which are deserving of specific attention. To give a metallic lustre to any pattern upon glass, from the difficulty of impressing the mercury employed in the silvering, has hitherto been found impossible. But to the inventive, as to the courageous mind, nothing is truly impossible; and Mr. Kidd has contrived an amalgam, principally composed of quicksilver and platinum, by which an engraving on glass is thrown out in bold relief. This amalgam can be applied either to level or indented surfaces. It is now, therefore, possible (nay, Mr. Kidd, by his specimens, has made it an actual fact) to have all girandoles, cheval looking-glasses, mirrors, and other surfaces in glass, in an ornamented and decorated condition, instead of remaining in a perfectly plain state, as has been hitherto the case. Some examples which we have witnessed are exceedingly beautiful, particularly those which are presented as specimens of embroidery on glass. Clusters of strawberries, cherries, vine leaves, bunches of grapes, cornucopias rich with fruitage, and vases with flowers, are all accomplished, on all manner of articles made of glass, with the finest effect, and sharp as in the most successful engraving.

THE ENGINE DRIVERS ON THE LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN AND NORTH-BATHURST.—No terms having been come to between the directors of the North British and the engine drivers and stokers, nearly 100 of them have struck, and their places are being supplied by mechanics from the company's workshops. The engine drivers of the London and North-Western intend waiting on the superintendent of the locomotive department for redress of alleged grievances, and, amongst other things, to inquire into the delay that has taken place in payment of the premiums they are entitled to for good conduct.

THE MARKETS.

Thomas Emmerson, a police constable, committed suicide on Wednesday, by drowning himself near Richmond Bridge. He had been sixteen years in the force.

snare. The company have only been obliged to erect a small mill, and has through all the difficulties of a new enterprise, the means of increasing its value as the cutting proceeds. In 1849, the ore shipped from the mine was 2055 tons, its value being 244,227 dollars; the expenditure was 106,968 dollars, including some permanent improvements, leaving the net profits of the year 137,269 dollars. The value of the silver, separated from the copper in small particles, during the year, was 2365 dollars 66 cents. The company pays a tax to the State of Michigan of 1100 dollars per annum. The products of this and the other mines on Lake Superior cannot, it is said, for the next year, fall short of 2000 tons of ingot copper, worth 360 dollars per ton, making an addition to the productive wealth of that state of 720,000 dollars.

58½; Ditto, Four per Cent. Certificate, 80 ex div.; Ditto Bonds, 80½ ex div.
 Shares continue depressed. London and North-Western, South-Western, and Great Western are lower, and the market is generally flat, as the following list will demonstrate:—Caledonian, 8; Ditto, New £10 Pref., 5½; Chester and Holyhead, 7½; Dublin and Belfast Junction, 5½; East Anglian, £1s, L and H, 11½; Eastern Counties, 7½; Great Northern, 7; Great North of England, 220; Great Western, 5½; Ditto, Half Shares, 25½; Ditto, Quarter Shares, 12½; Ditto, New £17, 6; Hull and Selby, Half Shares, 45; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 32; Ditto, Fifths, 10½ dis.; Ditto (West Riding Union), 2½; Leeds and Bradford, 96; London Brighton, and South Coast, Guarant. 5 per cent., 10½; London and North-Western, 103½; Do., New Quarters, 10½; Do., Fifths, 11½; Ditto, £10 (M. and B.), C. 1½; London and South-Western, 60½; Ditto, New, Preference, 6½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, New £10, Preference, 6½; Midland, 33½; Ditto, £1 Shares, 2½; Ditto, Birmingham and Derby, 17; Ditto, Consolidated Bristol at Birmingham, Six per Cent., 122½; Newmarket, 1½; Norfolk, 26½; North British 8½ x d; Do., Pref., 4½ x d; Nth. Staffordsh., 63; Reading, Guildford, and Reigate 15 x d; Shrewsbury and Birmingham, New, Guarant., 94; South-Eastern, 132; Do. No. 3, 13; Do., R.-gistered, No. 4, 48; South Wales, 204; Wilts. Somerset, and Weymouth, 39; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 12½; Do., Newcastle Extension, 6½; Do., G.N.E., Preference, 3; York and North Midland, 15½; Central France (Orleans and Vierzon), 12; Sambre and Meuse, 24.

and pork, 28 100 to 45 00 per 50, by the carcase. ROBERT HERBERT.

daughter of Mr Thomas Clarke, grocer and provision merchant, 21, High-street, Newport
aged six years and three months.



BRITISH INSTITUTION EXHIBITION.—NO. 317.—"THE DEPARTURE OF THE CHEVALIER BAYARD FROM BRESCIA."—PAINTED BY J. C. HOOK.

FINE ARTS.

EXHIBITION OF THE BRITISH INSTITUTION.

Of Mr. Hook's single contribution to the Exhibition—"The Departure of the Chevalier Bayard from Brescia"—we spoke in highly commendatory terms in our first notice of the collection. The picture hangs in the South Room; its dimensions are three feet two inches in height, by two feet seven inches in width. We repeat the epigraph, to remind the reader how admirably the painter has succeeded in representing the words of the biographer:—

"As he quitted his chamber to take horse, the two fair damsels met him, each bearing a little offering which she had worked during his sickness. Greatly did the brave knight thank them for this last courtesy, saying that such presents from so lovely hands were worth ten thousand crowns. Then gallantly fastening the bracelets on his arm, and the purse on his sleeve, he vowed to wear them both for the honour of their fair donors while his life endured."—*Life of the Chevalier Bayard*.

STOCKPORT SUNDAY-SCHOOL.

At a time when the important subject of the Education of the People so forcibly occupies the attention of the public and the Legislature, the following account of the commemoration of one of the early successes of the Sunday-School system may be acceptable to our readers. The scene of this interesting event was the large manufacturing town of Stockport, where a Sunday-School was established about the year 1784, or four years after the first institution of the system. The cotton trade was then in its infancy, and the population comparatively small. Ill-ventilated and inconvenient rooms were at first made use of as Sunday-Schools, and paid teachers employed under the direction of a committee composed both of Churchmen and Dissenters, the expenses being defrayed by sermons and collections at the various places of worship in the town, and by donations. About the year 1804, the number of scholars having greatly increased, and the rents of the schools being felt very onerous, the managers of the Institution conceived the plan of erecting one large Sunday-School for the religious education of the children of the operative classes of Stockport and its vi-

cinity, without any distinction of sect or party. A subscription was accordingly entered into, and land purchased for the purpose on Sandy Brow; and, in 1806, the structure which we have engraved, was opened to the public.

The building was originally forty-four yards in length, four stories high, and nineteen yards in width; it contained fifty-eight teaching-rooms, besides the large room, which takes up the whole of the third story, and ranges the entire length of the building. This room is fitted up with a handsome pulpit, seats for the committee, an orchestra for 100 performers, besides two galleries for 500 children; the whole being capable of seating comfortably about 3000 children. In 1810, a large and excellent organ, built by Elliott, of the value of 500 guineas, was presented to the committee by Robert Parker, Esq., of Heaton Mersey, and placed in the orchestra. In this large room the scholars are assembled on quarter-days and other occasions. Monthly lectures are delivered on Sunday evenings, and an annual sermon preached is for the benefit of the Institution by some eminent minister, when a selection of sacred music is performed; by the proceeds of which, and an annual subscription from the inhabitants of the town, the Institution has been supported since its commencement. The School was originally vested in about forty trustees, the survivors of whom conveyed it in a renewed deed to about thirty new trustees; all of whom, agreeably to the provisions of the original trust deed, have subscribed £20 each, or more considerable sums, to the funds of the Institution. It is managed by a committee, chosen annually, in the month of June, from amongst the principal subscribers, and generally consists of about twenty-five individuals.

From the opening of the School, in 1806, the Bible, without the Apocrypha or any comment, has been the only class-book; and the children have attended the parish church and other places of worship in the town in regular rotation. Writing and accounts have also been taught the more advanced scholars of both sexes; three libraries have been provided for the use of the teachers and scholars, containing about 4000 volumes of standard moral and religious works; upwards of 1000 copies of the Scriptures furnished, for the purpose at low prices by the British and Foreign Bible Society and Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, and about 45,000 religious tracts and other publications of the Religious Tract Society, are annually purchased by them.

Since 1806, the committee have found it expedient to erect, at different extremities of the town, or in its immediate vicinity, four large auxiliary Schools at Heaton Mersey, Brinksway, Lancashire Hill, and Heaviley; and in 1835, an additional wing was added to the large School, at a cost of £2500. The total expense of erecting the parent institution, and its auxiliaries, was about £20,000,

raised entirely by voluntary subscription. Upon an average of the last forty-four years, it appears that the annual sermons have produced £314 per annum, and the annual subscriptions an average of about £210 per annum; so that, with the produce of a few legacies which have been funded, the gross annual income of the School may be estimated at between £500 and £600 per annum. The large School, with the new wing, now contains eighty-three teaching-rooms; and, by the last Report of the committee, published in 1849, it appears that the total number of children now educating in the parent institution and its auxiliary schools is 5200, of whom 2538 are girls, and 2662 boys; who are under the superintendence of 197 female, and 256 male teachers, making a total of 453 teachers, who all render their services gratuitously; and that no less than 63,270 children have been admitted into this School.

Stockport also contains about twenty other Sunday-Schools, belonging to the various denominations of Christians, by whom they have been erected; in which, it is supposed, about 6000 children are now educating; or, including those in this School, altogether about 12,000 under instruction on Sabbath-days.

The commemoration, to which we have already referred, took place on the evening of Good Friday, in the large room of the Institution, when a handsomely-bound Bible and a superb Silver Salver were presented to Mr. Turner, the general inspector of the School. Mr. Mayer, one of the founders of the Institution, was called to preside, and Mr. Swan was appointed to the vice-chair. About 800 persons, consisting chiefly of the trustees, committee, visitors, and teachers, assisted at the presentation. The room had been elegantly and even gorgeously decorated for the occasion; fifty banners and union-jacks were arranged around the vast apartment, and garlands of flowers were festooned from side to side. In the centre of the apartment, depending from the ceiling, a wreath of flowers encircled the inscription, "John Turner, Esq., General Inspector 36 years;" and among the mottoes that garnished the walls were "Work while it is day, for the night cometh," "For the soul to be without knowledge it is not good," "Wisdom and knowledge shall be the stability of thy times," &c.

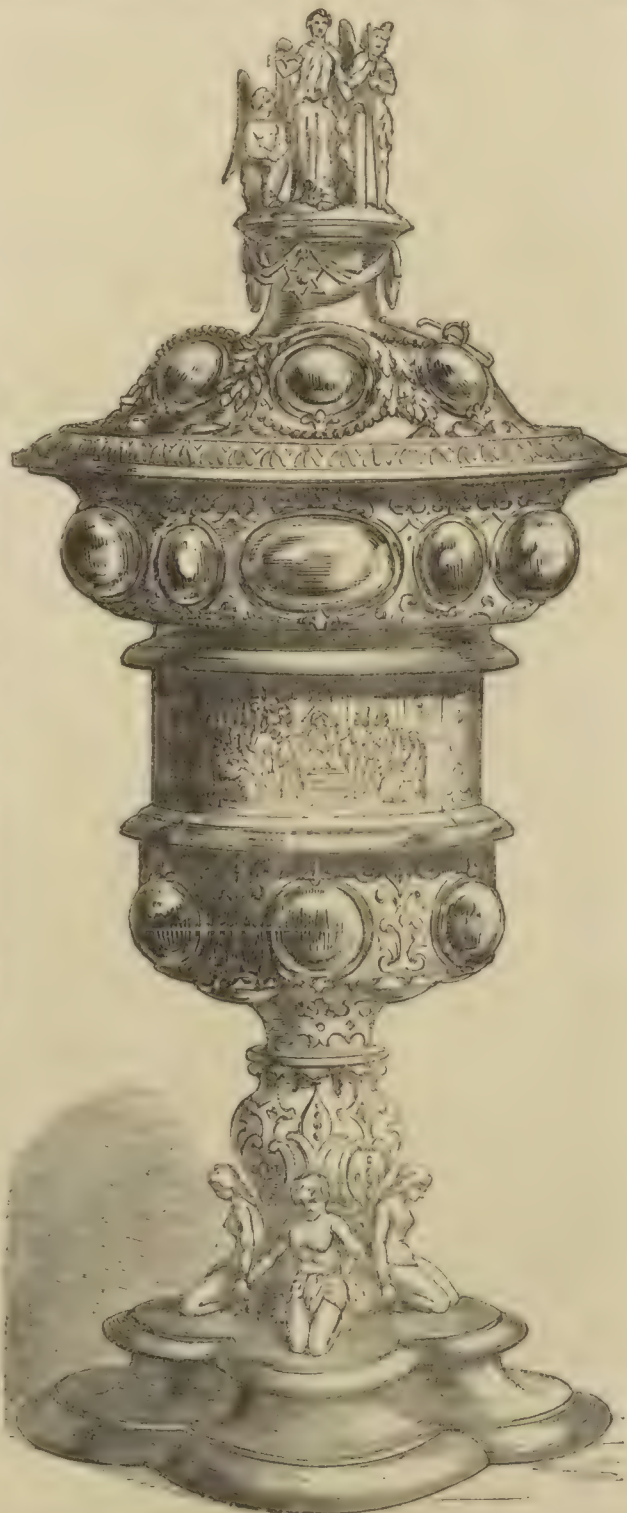
Several persons from a distance were present to witness the proceedings; and among the number we noticed Mr. M. Burgess, Mrs. Burgess, Miss Burgess, and Mr. Hill, from the Macclesfield Sunday-school. We also observed among the company, the Rev. H. K. Pugsley, Messrs. Bayles, John Andrew, James Lomax, Mrs. Kenyon, Mrs. Alderman Wilkinson, Mrs. Lomax, Mrs. Bayley, and Miss Andrew.

The Chairman opened the business of the evening in a very able speech, full of incidents connected with the history of the school, and containing an exposition of the principles on which it is based, and concluded by presenting the Bible and Salver to Mr. Turner, in the following words:—"It is now my duty to present to you, in the name of the parties referred to in the address, these tokens of their esteem and regard. I lay my hand upon this Bible, and I wish you many long years in which it may be your study and your consolation: and when you see this salver upon your sideboard, it will remind you of friends here; and when you are disposed to grow discouraged, look upon it, and you will be cheered and admonished that you must go on."

Mr. Turner responded in very fitting terms; after which the meeting was addressed by Messrs. Alderman Wilkinson, James Leech, Swan, Oldfield, J. L. Cheetham, S. Walker, Williams, S. W. Wilkinson, Henry Turner, W. Williamson, and Dr. Turner. Several hymns were sung in the course of the evening, and the assembly broke up about eleven o'clock.

THE SWINEY BEQUEST CUP, AT THE SOCIETY OF ARTS.

In the lower or large Model-Room of the Society's House, in the Adelphi, is now exhibiting an interesting assemblage of Specimens of Recent British Manufactures, received in competition for the Society's Special Prizes. There are about



THE SWINEY BEQUEST SILVER CUP, DESIGNED BY D. MACLISE, R.A.

300 specimens, of which 127 are chiefly fabrics. Among these, a sixty-inch Silk Brocatelle, Gothic pattern, manufactured by Keith and Co., for Mr. John Webb, is a fine production of Spitalfields manufacture. For their Damask Brocatelles Messrs. Keith and Co. have received the Isis Gold Medal. The Society have likewise awarded their Isis Gold Medal to Messrs. Reckless and Hickling, of Nottingham, for the best machine-made Lace. Their black Silk Jacquard Berthe is the first instance in which the manufacturer has succeeded in producing, on a large scale, a shaped article by the application of the Jacquard loom. The Silver Medal has been awarded to Miss Stanley, for the specimens of lace exhibited by her, and made by the children of her school, at Norwich.

Of glass and metals there are several specimens, distinguished by their novelty and elegance. Some inlaid tables of woods from New Zealand, by J. McLevin, are beautifully manufactured; and Messrs. Jennens and Bettridge's papier-mâché ornamental furniture, richly dight with mother-o'-pearl and gold, present ingenious and effective specimens of their novel style of decorative art. Among the enamelling and painting on glass are some picture copies of high excellence.

One of the most attractive articles in the room is the Swiney Bequest Cup, the



THE STOCKPORT SUNDAY-SCHOOL.

history of which is somewhat curious:—Some twenty years ago, during the secretaryship of Arthur Aikin, Esq., an old gentleman entered the Secretary's office at the Society of Arts, with a small parcel, which (as we are informed) he requested permission to leave for the Society, at the same time stating that it was not to be opened till the Secretary should be addressed relative to it. Time rolled on—the parcel remained unopened; and, previous to Mr. Aikin retiring from office, a committee was appointed to consider what should be done with the mysterious present. At length the parcel was opened, and was then found to contain a copy of the will of Dr. George Swiney, by which will the sum of £5000 was left to the Society, conditionally that, once in five years, a goblet, value £100, with one hundred sovereigns in it, be awarded for the best essay on "Improvements in Agriculture." The sum of £5000 was also left by Dr. Swiney to the Trustees of the British Museum, for the purpose of establishing a course of lectures on geology. These facts having been ascertained, steps were taken to ascertain whether Dr. Swiney was still living; but all attempts to gain the required information failed, and, eventually, the subject dropped. In 1844, however, a letter was received, addressed to the Secretary, announcing the death of Dr. George Swiney; and the Society's solicitor was directed to examine into the matter, and, having done so, he ascertained that, by a codicil to Dr. Swiney's will, the subject for which the prize was to be awarded was altered, and the Society was directed to give a similar prize to the author of the best published work on "Medical Jurisprudence;" but the award was required to be made by the members of the Society of Arts jointly with the members of the College of Physicians. The prize was to be awarded every fifth year from the date of Dr. Swiney's death; and the first fifth year having been completed in February, 1849, the prize was adjudged as directed to Drs. Paris and J. M. Fonblanque, as the joint authors of the best published work on "Medical Jurisprudence."

The Prize Cup, of which we annex an Engraving, has been ably designed by Mr. MacIse, R.A.; modelled by Mr. W. F. Spencer; and manufactured in silver by Messrs. Garrard, of the Haymarket. The cover is surmounted by a figure of Justice, with Vengeance and Mercy on either side; in the centre is a niello, representing a Hall of Justice; and on the foot are four kneeling figures, as slaves.

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

REMAINS OF CHARTLEY CASTLE, STAFFORDSHIRE.

THE beautiful estate of Chartley is situated upon an eminence, which rises from a wide and fertile plain, environed with some of the finest scenery in the county of Stafford. The property lies about six miles south-east of Stafford, and about two miles east of the direct London and Liverpool road, between Rugby and Stone; and, upon a clear day, may be seen by the traveller from Stone to Colwich, on the North Staffordshire Railway, the remains of the castle which has conferred celebrity upon Chartley for six centuries past.



RUINS OF CHARTLEY CASTLE.

At the Domesday survey, Chartley was in the hands of the Conqueror, whose successor, William Rufus, gave it to Hugh Earl of Chester. In this family the estate continued for several successions; and Ranulph Earl of Chester built the Castle in 1220, or before our castles began to assume the plan of mansions. In other words, the fortress at Chartley was built in the fourth year of the reign of Henry III., and its defensive strength was severely tested in those turbulent times. After the death of Ranulph, the founder, the Castle at Chartley, with his other estates, devolved on William de Ferrers, Earl of Derby, and was then attached to the Royal forest of Needwood and the honour of Tutbury. But the Earl's grandson having joined the rebellious Barons against Henry III., and been defeated at Burton Bridge, this Earl's immense possessions, now forming part of the Duchy of Lancaster, were forfeited to the Crown. The Earl, however, again possessed himself of the Castle by force; when, by command of his brother, the King, it was besieged by the Earl of Lancaster, who took the fortress after an obstinate resistance. Ferrers was, however, subsequently pardoned; and, though deprived of his Earldom of Derby, was allowed possession of his Castle.

The Chartley estate remained in this family until the time of Henry VI., when, being sited in dower, Agnes, heiress of William Lord Ferrers, carried it, by marriage, to Walter Devereux, Earl of Essex; and it remained in this line until the death of Robert Earl of Essex, the Parliamentary General, who closed his life at the palace of Eltham, in Kent, Sept. 14, 1646. Thus, it is certain that Chartley was in the possession of Robert Earl of Essex in the reign of Elizabeth; and it was, probably, the place of his retirement when he was liberated from his first imprisonment, at the end of August, 1600; and, perhaps, where he planned his plot, for which he was tried Feb. 19, 1601, and executed on the 25th of the same month, being Ash Wednesday. In 1677, Sir Robert Shirley (who was son of Dorothy, sister of the last Earl of Essex) was declared Lord Ferrers of Chartley. This nobleman was afterwards created Viscount Tamworth and Earl Ferrers, from whom the property has descended to the present Earl of that name.

The Castle appears to have been in ruins for many years. It is recorded that Queen Elizabeth visited her favourite, the Earl of Essex, here, in August, 1575, and was entertained by him in an ancient half-wood house, which formerly stood near the Castle, but since destroyed by fire. A question arises, whether Mary Queen of Scots was imprisoned in this house, or in a portion of the old Castle? Certain, however, it is that this unfortunate Queen was brought to Chartley from Tutbury, on Christmas Day, 1585. On the 8th of August, 1586, she was taken from Chartley to Tixhall, distant about three miles, and brought back on the 30th. She found on her return that her cabinet had been broken open, her papers carried off by Commissioners, and her two secretaries, Nane and Carle, taken into custody. The exact date at which Mary Queen of Scots left Chartley is not certain; but it appears she was removed thence under a plea of taking an airing without the bounds of the Castle. She was conducted by daily stages from the house of one gentleman to another, under pretence of doing her honour, without her having the remotest idea of her destination, until she found herself, on the 26th of September, within the fatal walls of Fotheringay Castle.

The present remains of Chartley Castle chiefly consist of the fragments of two round towers, and a part of a wall, which measures 12 feet in thickness: the loop-holes are so constructed as to allow arrows to be shot in the ditch in a horizontal direction, or under the towers. The keep appears to have been circular, and 50 feet in diameter.

A bed, wrought by Mary Queen of Scots during her imprisonment, is shewn at Chartley.

The Park is famous for its red and fallow deer; and remarkable for containing the indigenous Staffordshire cow, with which is associated a superstition that the birth of a parti-coloured calf is an omen of death within the same year to a member of the Ferrers family.

THE THEATRES.

DRURY-LANE.

The reception given to the tragedy of "Jane Shore," on Monday, was such as ought to convince managements that even a holiday audience is, in these days, too well educated to endure with patience a dull and dreary domestic drama, seldom or never ventured at more critical periods. That the opposition was due to the dullness of the play, was clear from the circumstance that the fifth act of it, in which the interest rises, the scene becomes picturesque and the passion forcible, was received with attention and applause, remarkably in contrast with the noise and sibilant that accompanied the first four acts throughout.

After the tragedy came the "new fairy spectacle," called "The Devil's Ring," and attributed to Mr. Rodwell. Judging from the introduction of four live horses



SCENE FROM THE "DEVIL'S RING," AT DRURY-LANE THEATRE.



SCENE FROM "IVANHOE," AT THE HAYMARKET THEATRE.



SCENE FROM "CYMON AND IPHIGENIA," AT THE LYCEUM THEATRE.

in the final *tableau*, neither the composer nor manager was disposed to sacrifice to legitimacy the chance of a melodramatic "hit." The boards of old Drury have thus again, we regret to record, been desecrated with the hoofs of quadrupeds. The spectacle itself is in three acts. There is a comic character named *Franco* (Mr. Artaud), the brother of the hero, *Herbert* (Miss Huddart), who does his best practically to make fun. Miss Huddart, however, has been better cared for, having, in her assumed character of minstrel, been provided with several airs which she executes with vocal abilities of no ordinary calibre. The plot is conducted with an undue degree of elaboration. The young lover is taken through the perils of the four elements, in order to disengage his mistress, and deliver her from the power of the magician *Go-dah*. This part was acted with much picturesque effect by Mr. C. Fisher. The moral of the piece is unexceptional; the hero being indebted for his success to love and honour. His competitors fail for want of their fidelity. The scenery is of the most ambitious order; presenting celebrated subjects painted on a magnificent scale, but not always with the sense of illusion. Particularly deficient in this attribute were the Falls of Niagara; the Sicilian scene of the harbour of Catania, with a distant view of the smoking Etna, was better. The mere extravaganza scenes were striking, particularly the ascent through the burning mountain and the staircase from the Gnome Palace and Diamond Caves to the upper world. The *corps de ballet* exerted themselves with effect, and Miss Nelson, as the enchanted Princess, *Eveline*, with Miss Rafter, as *Lela*, the singing-girl, both acted and sang very nicely. Mr. Seymour, as *Whirlburg*, an active sprite, was sufficiently grotesque and energetic. More point and elegance, however, are required, to make the *ensemble* thoroughly attractive. (We have engraved the scene of the re-capture of the *Princess*, and her descent over the Niagara Fall into the City of Fountains.)

HER MAJESTY'S.

It will be remembered that Her Majesty's Theatre was originally established as a school of lyrical art, to bear towards the musical world in London the same relation the collection of the Italian masters in the National Gallery does toward the followers of pictorial art. The appearance of two English artists, Catherine Hayes and Sims Reeves, on Tuesday, in "Lucia di Lammermoor," may fairly be considered as a sample of the fruits of the first institution of an Italian opera in England. It is a very important feature, because it is a novel result, at least, as regards two English singers of confirmed reputation. Every other attempt of English artists on the Italian lyrical stage has ultimately proved a failure, save and except Mrs. Billington, forty years ago; whilst in other countries, Jenny Lind, Malibran, and Sontag are examples of vocalists who were not "to the manner born," and have even eclipsed the Italians themselves. Miss Catherine Hayes and Mr. Reeves were received on Tuesday, no doubt, with a sentiment of triumph on the part of the audience itself, at beholding two of their own country justly asserting their right to a place on the greatest of all lyrical stages. Their reception was not only cordial, but enthusiastic. Of course the old *habitués* of the Opera feel that there is still some deficiency of fullness of utterance and quality of tone, and too much of apparent imitation and study, in these two performers, young in their career, and scarcely more than *débütants* on the Italian stage. But their improvement, even since they were last before the public in these characters, is immense; and, whilst they are far above mediocrity, they already closely approach the great models the public admire. Miss Hayes's *Lucia* presented a most fascinating and highly artistic picture, and she sang with taste and refinement. As to Mr. Reeves, if he will attend to the full articulation of the noble language he now sings, banish the occasional vulgarity of his gestures and movements, and his arbitrary rendering of the *fortes* and the *pianos*—the latter of which are sometimes as inaudible as the former are boisterous—his new career will be the most enviable possible, apart from all national predilections.

A most marked reaction has taken place in favour of choreographic amusements. It was begun by Carlotta Grisi in the "Metamorphoses"—certainly a ballet worthy of such a dancer. Marie Taglioni arrived before the public cool; and Amalia Ferraris subsequently, by her unexpected *éclat*, wound up the revived taste to the utmost pitch. The success of the ballet and *divertissement* this week has left nothing for the dancers to envy the singers. Ferraris has received more applause and more bouquets every night.

However, the great event of the week has been the re-appearance of Madame Sontag. This great vocalist has returned with the enthusiastic suffrages of the severest musical critics in Europe—those of the French capital. In Paris the resistance to the great songstress before she appeared was highly amusing. She was prejudged with headlong hostility. The no less headlong eulogies, the unanimity of enthusiasm and of euphuism that followed, were more readily comprehended, for Madame Sontag was there not merely what we saw her at the end of last season, in London (when she had just returned from a life of leisure to a career of exceeding exertion), but what she is now when repeated practice has restored to her all her pristine strength. Appearing on Thursday for the first time in *Norina*, a part so peculiarly adapted to her style and to her looks, with such a *Don Pasquale* as Lablache, it need scarcely be added that the attraction was intense. Every place in the house, we believe, was already secured on the previous day; and we have only time and space left briefly to state how well the performance—in which Calzolari and Belletti were likewise engaged—fulfilled the most sanguine expectation.

The *Norina* of Madame Sontag—such as she portrayed the character on Thursday night—does not merely excite applause at the moment of its execution: the more reflection, the more it astonishes those who are accustomed to the means by which most vocalists entrap an audience's applause in these poverty stricken modern times of vocal art. The sparkling brilliancy, the thrilling notes of the singer are tempered by the fine taste of the actress and scientific musician. Far from resorting to violent contrasts, the predominating intention is evidently to harmonise every passage and every phrase of the music with the situation, and make every detail, vocal and dramatic, consistent with the character, and apposite to the moment. The *traits* are so delicate, the flood of embellishments is so chaste as well as so rich, that, at first, they impress the hearer rather by their general charm than by their detached effect. There are moments, however—and these are neither few nor far between—when the great vocalist introduces chromatic passages so peculiar, cadences so brilliant, and flights of voice so marvellous, which irradiate all the previous execution, however subdued, and the coarsest judge is made to feel that he has before him one of the greatest models of lyrical art. Received at her first entrance with five or six rounds of applause, constantly encored and recalled on the fall of the curtain, Madame Sontag experienced every imaginable ovation. Lablache was welcomed with the loudest and most prolonged greetings, and throughout the performance laughter and applause attended every word he uttered and every note he sang. Belletti did the greatest justice to his very small part; whilst the young tenor, Calzolari, loudly applauded and encored, displayed all the progress he has made since he first became a favourite on the boards of Her Majesty's Theatre.

Looking at the performances announced for the ensuing Thursday, it will be manifest that the direction has succeeded in promoting an *ensemble* that exceeds all previous efforts. The masterpiece of Mozart will be illustrated by Sontag, Faroudi, Gulliani, Colletti, Calzolari, F. Lablache, and the great Lablache. In the famous ball-room scene, the "Zarabanda" will be danced by Carlotta Grisi and Marie Taglioni; in a *divertissement*, the "dancer of dancers," Amalia Ferraris will appear in a new *pas*: and, to crown the whole, there will be presented the charming ballet of "Les Metamorphoses," in which the sprite Carlotta will repeat her graceful witcheries.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

Grisi, Mdle. de Meric, Mario, Tagliafico, and Tamburini have arrived safely from St. Petersburg, after a rough journey, owing to the heavy fall of snow in Russia. Next Tuesday these *artistes* will appear in Donizetti's "Lucrezia Borgia," and on Thursday in Meyerbeer's "Huguenots," with Herr Formes as *Marcel*.

On Thursday night the theatre re-opened after the Easter recess, with Auber's masterpiece, "Ma-saniello." This magnificent opera has a considerable run last season, and was universally recognised as one of the grandest musical performances ever known in this country, equally distinguished as it was for a gorgeous and picturesque scenic spectacle. The grand *tableau* at the end of each act—the animated groupings—the beautiful dances—the brilliant execution of the overture, marches, and accompaniments—and the choral singing, particularly in the celebrated prayer in the market-place, were inexhaustible sources of gratification. In all these attractive qualities the revival is quite equal to the original performance. In the cast of the principal parts there have been many changes. Mario and Salvi last year appeared in succession as *Masaniello*. On Thursday night, a tenor quite new to this country, but of great Continental fame, Signor Tamberlik, sustained this arduous character. Madame Castellani was the *Elvira*, in place of Madame Dorus Gras; Mdme. Ballin played the dumb girl, *Fenella*, instead of Madame Pauline Leroux; Madame Cotti (*Emma*) succeeds Madame Bellini, and Signor Gregorio (*Salvo*) follows Signor Ré. Massol, Mel, Rache, and Rommi retain their original parts.

The great event was the triumph achieved by the new tenor; Tamberlik is one of the most accomplished singers we have ever heard. He reminds us at once of Daprez and Rubini—the former in respect to splendid declamation in the recitatives and in the quality of the organ—the latter with regard to exquisite finish and perfection of phrasing. In his opening barcarolle, "Amici," there was a strong tremulousness evinced, but this greatly disappeared in the *encore* which was so earnestly bestowed, and, as he progressed, little traces of this *tremolo* were perceptible. *Masaniello* taxes the powers of an actor as well as of a singer; but Tamberlik proved that his dramatic power was as great as his vocal ability. He is what is designated by the Italians a *tenore robusto*, of marked sympathetic quality and charm. The duo with *Pietro* was rapturously re-demanded—he attached the high notes from his chest with remarkable purity of tone and certainty of intonation. In the cantabile of the fourth act (the air of sleep), his expression was delicious—more refined vocalisation there could not be. He is about the middle height, stoutly formed, with a fine head. In his scenes with *Fenella* there was a graceful tenderness; and in *Masaniello*'s revolutionary situations he was full of fire and determination. At the end of the second act, in which *Masaniello* first appears, Tamberlik had secured the suffrages of his auditory, and received a special ovation, and also at the end of the opera. The overture and "Prayer" were, as usual, encored. The opera went off superbly, with the exception of the first act, which was quite ruined by Mel's *Alphonso*.

LYCEUM.

Of "Cymon and Iphigenia," and the sources of its incidents and story, we have already spoken. Mr. Planché, in his adaptations, generally follows his original with remarkable fidelity, and in the present has not departed much from Garrick or Dryden. But he commences it with an allegorical proem, confided to three like-minded persons—*Spring* (Miss Martindale), *March* (Mr. Gale), and *April* the First, *King of Tomfoolery* (Mr. C. Mathews). The piece itself has

its supernatural characters, taken, names and all, from Garrick—*Merlin* (Mr. F. Cooke), and *Urganda* (Miss Isabel Dickinson)—with a pentad of Passions, *Revenge*, *Jealousy*, *Hatred*, *Despair*, and *Love*, whose representatives here need not be named, with certain nymphs, who, in the stage-costume of the 18th century, "come with a whoop, and come with a call." The piece was well supported. *Cymon*, as acted by Miss Julia St. George, deserves high praise, and indicated intelligence of character as well as much stage experience. *Iphigenia*, or *Sylvia*, was represented by a *débütante*, Miss Manners, whose appearance is suggestive of promise which we hope to see fulfilled. Mr. Frank Matthews, as her old guardian, *Dorcas*, was full of his usual drollery, and illustrated deafness to admiration. The scenery and all the appointments of the stage were exquisitely elegant and effective. The dialogue of the piece was wittily pointed at the follies of the time, the application of which was aided by a chorus in the person of Mr. Mathews, armed with innumerable jests and a sufficient commodity of comic songs. This kind of burlesque, which, by the bye, is the very best, may readily be admitted within the range of poetic art, and constitutes an intellectual treat, to be distinguished from those merely got up by the scene-painter and machinist. (We have engraved the scene in which *Iphigenia* is discovered in a bower asleep by *Cymon*, who falls in love with her, *April* standing by, and watching the youthful pair.)

HAYMARKET.

The Brothers Brough have exceeded their former efforts in this year's Easter production, which partakes of the excellence both of the drama and the burlesque. It is in two acts, and follows the order of the usual melodramatic adaptations of Sir Walter Scott's romance of "Ivanhoe." In the play-bills it is humorously described as "the last edition of 'Ivanhoe,' with all the newest improvements." The dialogue of the piece is first-rate, and the hits, puns, allusions, and parodies are of unexceptionable quality. They irresistibly excite laughter. Nothing, indeed, can be more clever than the adaptation of the subject to modern times. *Cedric*, the Saxon, is a fine old Englishman, full of obsolete prejudices, an enemy to French manners and modern inventions. He is gloriously impersonated by Mr. Bland, and does the honours of his supper-hall with riotous hospitality. *Brian de Bois Guilbert* is a Templar and Parisian of the new school. "La Jeune France" is his motto; and he is indeed graphically represented, in a "full-length" portrait, by Mr. Charles Selby, with a dash and extravagance superbly ridiculous. Mrs. Keeley, as the *Palmer*, was rich in humour, the dupe of cheap armour bought at the mart of "Isaacs and Sons," and worsted accordingly at the tournament, but for the assistance unexpectedly rendered by the Black Knight. The principal partner in this nefarious firm is *Isaac of York* (Mr. Keeley), whose slumbers are visited by the ghosts of needwomen, and others, the poor victims of low wages and high-pressure trading. *Wamba*, in the person of Mr. Buckstone, appears as a done-up joker, and is furnished with a new-furnished set of Joe Millers, especially selected for the occasion. To Mrs. Fitzwilliam has been awarded the part of *Robin Hood*—a small one, but to which she lent an inimitable charm. Mrs. Buckingham was a grandly-dressed and beautifully-looking *Rouvenat*; but Miss Priscilla Horton was the crowning magnificence and intellectual marvel of the performance. Seriously writing, her "Maid of Judah" is a gorgeous miracle, though burlesque, and is great in action, in speech, and in song. The drama is in two acts. The getting-up and appointments are in fine taste, and costly in embellishment. The success of the piece was decided; it is one, also, which must grow in public estimation. (We have engraved the scene in which the "Maid of Judah" threatens to throw herself from the battlements of the Templar's Castle.)

Three more appearances, it is announced, terminate the engagement of Mr. and Mrs. C. Kean for the season; and, on Monday, 22d April, Mr. Macready will commence his final farewell performances.

SADLER'S WELLS.

After the performance of "Macbeth," a new piece, with the title of "A Village Tale," was produced on Monday, in which Mr. H. Nye performed the part of *Tony*, a farm servant, and quondam lawyer's clerk. He is in love with *Bessy*, the friend of *Emma*, a cottager's daughter (Miss T. Bassano). The latter has also a lover, but who is supposed dead, though still living and engaged in military service abroad, named *Philip* (Mr. Dickinson), and who returns in time, as a commissioned officer, to prevent the marriage of *Emma* with the village blacksmith, *George Forster* (Mr. Graham).

This little piece was completely successful.

PRINCESS'.

As we have already stated, the spectacle at this theatre is a translation. It is from the French of M. Scribe's "Fée aux Roses," the music of which, by Halévy, has been to a great extent preserved by Mr. Loder. It is, as previously announced, entitled the "Queen of the Roses," and dramatises a story of Indian magic; the magician being one *Atalmac*, represented by Mr. Rider with picturesque power. To him belongs a slave, one *Nerilha* (Miss L. Howard), a flower-girl, whom he loves with an extravagant passion, and who, in consequence, becomes possessed of all his secrets, with a rose which has the power to gratify all her desires so long as she remains true to the giver. On violating this condition, she becomes again a slave. In the vale of Cashmeer, whither by the agency of the rose she is conveyed, *Nerilha* forms an attachment with *Badel Badour*, Sultan of India; but *Atalmac*, suddenly appearing, changes the scene to a desert, and transforms his faithless mistress into the likeness of a hag. The case of *Nerilha* appears hopeless; but her woman's wit and woman's curiosity yet avail to save her. Being gifted with a genteel education, while her master sleeps she reads—and what else but his own cabalistic volume, which instructs her in the means of magically regaining her youth and beauty? She regains both, and with them her Sultan, though just on the point of marriage with another, who, however, happily for all parties, prefers the Vizier to the Prince. The scenery, which is rich and beautiful, indicates the gorgeous regions of Cashmere, Delhi, Candahar, and Cabul; and, with its enchanted gardens, sub-marine grottoes, and extensive perspectives, is irresistibly attractive. The *mise en scène*, costumes, *tableaux*, and effects of light, are novel, elaborate, and striking; and the whole gave unmixt pleasure to an exceedingly full house.

ADELPHI.

A new vaudeville has been produced here—an adaptation from the French—entitled "Playing First Fiddle; or, Follow my Leader," into which has been introduced a seasonable dash of burlesque. The story is a long one; but Mdme. Celeste is, of course, the hero, and as the young *Jean Baptiste Lullit*, a scullion by destiny, but a musician by nature, is expelled from the *château* of the Duchess of Montpensier by the enraged cook, for spoiling his dishes and distracting the attention of the under servants. He is taken, however, into the service of the *Margrave de Barenth* (Mr. P. Bedford), and elevated to the leadership of the Duchess's private band. But the intrigues of the *Margrave* lead again to his dismissal, when he recovers his situation by a serenade of his charming to place the *Margrave* in a ridiculous position. *Lullit* is also associated with one *Philippe Quinault* (Miss Woolgar), a baker's boy, with a poetical turn. The two geniuses play into each other's hands, and ultimately receive that recognition and recompense of their talent which they merit. Mdme. Celeste acted admirably, and Miss Kathleen Fitzwilliam, in the part of *Jeanneton*, the Duchess's tirewoman, sang exquisitely. Both, with Miss Woolgar, were deservedly called before the curtain.

SURREY.

This theatre has aimed at a double attraction, preceding its spectacle with a three-act drama, under the title of "The Adventurer; or, Plots in Spain." It commences with the wreck of a vessel near the port of Valencia; the survivors of the wreck being saved by *Pasquillo Alliago* (Mr. Creswick). "The adventurer," *Carmen* (Madame Ponisi), one of the saved, proves in the long run to be his mistress. But, before this *éclaircissement* is brought about, an unrecordable multitude of incidents take place, all of which tend to elevate the Adventurer to the summit of power. Mr. Creswick acted with great energy and with striking effect.

The spectacle which succeeded is of remarkable stage efficiency, without any novelty of plot. It is the work of Mr. J. Kingdom. The "Three Princes," who give title to the piece, undertake to redeem a fair damsel from her imprisonment in an enchanted castle; in which experiment *Prince Faithful* (Miss Jane Covey) succeeds, and *Prince Blush* (Miss Laporte) and *Prince Jealous* (Miss Dolly) fail. The successful candidate is assisted by the fairy *Goodfriend* (Miss Bloomfield); by whose aid he escapes the perils of griffins and all other impediments to his enterprise. The piece depends much on its dialogue, and abounds in temporary allusions and in parodies of popular songs. It is capably mounted, with scenery and machinery of the best; it is also carefully acted and sung; and, altogether, well merits the applause with which it was received.

ASTLEY'S.

Mr. Fitzball has been the caterer for this equestrian establishment, and has constructed his opportunities out of the fortunes of "The Four Sons of Aymon; or, the Days of Charlemagne." He has, in fact, contrived, on the basis of this well-known story, a magnificent spectacle, in which the loves of *Roland* and the daughter of *Charlemagne*, rescued by him and his brothers from a thousand perils, are displayed in all the intricacy of action. The final *tableau*, in particular, is exceedingly fine. The Easter piece was followed by scenes in the circle, in which the Young Hernandez well sustained his high reputation.

NEW STRAND.

The new comedieta, by Mr. Mark Lemon, called "His First Champagne," was performed on Monday, as an afterpiece to the "Vicar of Wakefield," which still continues to attract good houses. During the recess the theatre has been partially redecorated and beautified. Draperies and ornaments have been added to the audience portion, and a new act-drop, representing winter and summer, has been given to the stage. The return of Miss Marshall and Mr. Compton to the company was acknowledged with an unanimous welcome.

DIORAMIC VIEWS OF AUSTRALIA.

At the Western Literary and Scientific Institution, in Leicester-square, Mr. J. Skinner Prout has planted a panorama hitherto but little patronised, but which is, nevertheless, deserving of public attention. The views have been made by Mr. Prout on the spot, and illustrate the mode of life in our Australian colonies. The fidelity of these sketches ought to render them popular. The subjects are—the coast of Van Diemen's Land, Cape Pillar, and Tasman's Island—Hobart Town—the Female Factory—Probation Station—Penal Station—the narrow neck of land uniting Tasman's peninsula to the main land, called Eagle Hawk Neck—Mount Wellington, with its basaltic gully and waterfall—Norfolk Island—Port Jackson, its harbour, and the heights of Vaucluse—Sydney, with its cathedral—Woolloomooloo Bay—the Willoughby Falls—the Blue Mountains, with a bivouac of emigrants—life in the Bush, and other very interesting and remarkable scenes in New South Wales. The pictorial illustration is accompanied with a descriptive lecture, which ought to be delivered with greater tact and impressiveness.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Having brought the coursing season to a close, and the hunting establishments, with few exceptions, having "shut up shop," we shall henceforth have to speak almost exclusively of sports genial to the summer, embracing, amongst others, racing, aquatics, cricket, &c. During the present week the "legitimates" have been occupied with a moderate meeting at Catterick, and a brilliant one at Northampton; at the latter all the "notables" of the turf were present, and large sums changed hands on the principal events. The general bill of fare for next week is excellent: Tuesday and Wednesday will be devoted to Croxton Park, most of the races being for gentlemen jocks; on Thursday the Epsom Spring Flat Meeting comes off, to be followed by a day's steeple-chasing within ten minutes' walk of the town. Great things are talked of for both. There will also be steeple-chasing on Tuesday, at East Dereham and Kenilworth, and on the following day at Leominster. After these the only fixtures are Long Sutton on the 15th instant, and Rochford on the 16th.

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—A very slack afternoon, and the betting chiefly on the leading favourites for the Northampton event and the Two Thousand Guineas Stakes, all of whom were in great force. Mahratta and Harriott were friendless.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE STAKES.		
7 to 2 agst Osterley (t)	10 to 1 agst Belus	13 to 1 agst Ballinafad
4 to 1 — Mounseer	12 to 1 — Harriott	20 to 1 — Velox
9 to 1 — Chantry	13 to 1 — Mahratta	
ALTHORP PARK STAKES.		
6 to 4 agst Buckhound	2 to 1 agst Prestige	8 to 1 agst Olivia (t)
METROPOLITAN HANDICAP.		
2 to 1 agst Cheerful	12 to 1 agst Mounseer (t)	
TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS STAKES.		
Even on Bee Hunter	4 to 1 agst Pitsford	
CHESTER CUP.		
12 to 1 agst Glaucus	25 to 1 agst Ellerdale	100 to 1 agst Osterley
13 to 1 — Peep-o'-day-Boy	33 to 1 — Whim colt	100 to 1 — Fleur-de-Seine
20 to 1 — Fugleman (t)	40 to 1 — Mounseer	
DERBY.		
6 to 1 agst Ghillie Callum	12 to 1 agst The Nigger (t)	12 to 1 agst Clincher
	30 to 1 agst Sweetheart	

NORTHAMPTON AND PITCHLEY HUNT RACES.—WEDNESDAY.

THE TRIAL STAKES of 10 sovs each, and 40 added.—Mr. Rolt's Collingwood (Flatman), 1. Mr. Hobson's Gladie (Osborne, jun.), 2.
THE HARLESTONE PRODUCE STAKES of 50 sovs each.—Lord Exeter's Clelia (Norman), 1. Lord H. Lennox's Bee-hunter (Flatman), 2.
THE GREAT NORTHAMPTONSHIRE STAKES of 25 sovs each, with 100 added.—Mr. Dawson's Priestess (Arnold), 1. Mr. Jaques's Chantry (Charlton), 2.
HER MAJESTY'S PLATE of 100 guineas.—Duke of Bedford's Retail (F. Butler), 1. Mr. Marson's Nutbrown (H. Marson), 2.
THE FARMERS' and TRADESMEN'S CUP of 50 sovs.—Mr. Cowley's Forest Lad (Cowley), 1. Mr. Higgins's Little Houghton (Frisby), 2.

THURSDAY.

THE TALLYHO STAKES of 10 sovs each, and 25 added.—Mr. Price's Legislator (Capt. Broadley), 1. Mr. Pettifor's The Last Forester (Capt. Little), 2.
THE PITCHLEY STAKES of 10 sovs each, and 50 added.—Duke of Richmond's Compass (Flatman), 1. Lord W. Powlett's Give-and-take (S. Rogers), 2.
EARL SPENCER'S PLATE of £100, added to a handicap of 15 sovs each.—Mr. Merry's Brennus (Wells), 1. Mr. W. Moseley's Alonzo (W. Sharpe), 2.
THE ALTHORP PARK STAKES of 10 sovs each, and 50 added.—Mr. Ford's ch. f. by Slane out of Receipt (Bartholomew), 1. Mr. Howard's Prestige (A. Day), 2.
THE NORTHAMPTONSHIRE CUP.—Mr. Meeson's Doubt (Whitehouse), 1. Capt. Lowther's Watch-Dog (Rogers), 2.
HANDICAP SWEEP of 10 sovs each.—Mr. Sadd's Salute (Hiett), 1. Mr. Fowler's Cosachia (Whitehouse), 2.

CATTERICK BRIDGE RACES.—MONDAY.

THE BOROUGH STAKES.—Mr. Meiklam's Baby, 1. Mr. Milner nd Foreclosure, 2.
THE SHORTS SWEEPSTAKES of 10 sovs each.—Mr. Bulmer's England's Glory, 1. Lord Zealand nd The Leading Article, 2.
THE FILLY STAKES of 15 sovs each.—Mr. Osborne's Maid of Auckland, 1. Lord Zealand's Gardenia, 2.
THE REVIVAL STAKES (HANDICAP) of 20 sovs each, with 30 added.—Lord Eglington's Glen Sattel, 1. Mr. Beresford nd Fleur de Seine, 2.
THE SECOND EASY TRIENNIAL STAKES of 10 sovs each.—Mr. W. Allan's Neas-ham, 1. Mr. J. Scott's Presto, 2.
THE FIRST EASY TRIENNIAL PRODUCE STAKES of 10 sovs each.—Mr. Meiklam's The Italian walked over.

TUESDAY.

THE TALLYHO HANDICAP of 10 sovs each.—Mr. Davidson's Fleur de Seine, 1. Mr. Elcoon nd Lady-I-am-off, 2.
THE CHAMPAGNE STAKES of 20 sovs each.—Captain Harcourt's Brother to Ellerdale walked over.
THE GOLD CUP.—French Susy, 1. Maid of Team Valley, 2.
THE SENIOR STAKES of 10 sovs each.—Mr. Meiklam's The Italian walked over.

DERBY STEEPLE-CHASE AND HURDLE RACES.—TUESDAY.

THE HURDLE HANDICAP of 5 sovs each, with 30 added.—Mr. Adey's Mischief-maker, 1. Mr. Hargreaves named Chintz Print, 2.
THE STEEPLE-CHASE HANDICAP of 15 sovs each, with 75 sovs added.—Mr. J. Cook's Verax, 1. Mr. Elmore's British Yeoman, 2.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR APRIL.

SPRING *toilettes* and ball-dresses are the general subjects of conversation in Paris at the present moment, when the approach of the season, and the necessity of changing winter garments for others of a lighter description, oblige all ladies to make numerous purchases. The fashions of Longchamps were looked for with much impatience; perhaps they have hardly come up to what was expected from them, on account of the prettiest among them having been packed up to grace the fashionable assemblies of London.

The make of dresses is altered: bodies *à guimpe* are out of favour, and square ones, or those which open in front, are decidedly adopted. *Guimpes* in tulle, or embroidered muslin, placed under the body, are, therefore, much worn, and have a very pretty effect. *Glaçé*, shot, and *Chiné* silks and figured *barèges* are much sought after; but, perhaps, the preference is given to *barèges moirés*, which, on account of their high price, and the *comme il faut* of their patterns, will be very *distingué* dresses during the whole season.

Ball-dresses are worn fuller than ever, with double skirts; the smallest of them is trimmed with *ruches*, and gathered up into large festoons by a branch of foliage or of fruit. Wide ribbons, which come from the waist, and are fastened by bows, or long flowing ends on each side of the dress, form also very pretty trimmings—more simple, though not less elegant, than flowers. The bodies of ball-dresses are made *à la Grecque*, a charming fashion, which shows off the figure admirably, but requires to be fitted to it with great precision. *Tulle*, crape, and *tarlatannes* of every shade are always the materials chosen, by reason of their lightness and transparency. Tules worked in gold and silver will be less worn in private houses, being considered as too theatrical. The gams worn in such profusion enamel all the *toilettes*, placed, as they are, either in bows of ribbon or in bunches of flowers.

Ladies this year will vie with each other in the splendour of their diamonds, which have been made so fashionable in the *salons* of the President by the Princesses Mathilde, Princesses Callimachi, and others of the foreign nobility, whose jewel-cases can only find rivals among those of the highest aristocracy.

Straw bonnets are again favourites: the trimmings are still simple, but rather fuller than last year; they are trimmed with *ruches* of ribbon, *échenillés*, and sometimes with spring flowers. *Pailles à biais satinés* are very new and very pretty: their extreme simplicity gives them a very *distingué* appearance, even when they have no other ornament than a ribbon across them, and a small satin *ruche* under the front. These *pailles satin* are made in all colours, pink, blue, *cerise*, lilac, or green. *Paille de riz* are only just making their appearance: their delicate whiteness, and its short duration, must always cause them to be admired, and to be considered as extremely elegant.

The frosty and snowy weather in Paris during the Longchamps promenades did not allow any great display of costumes. Our present illustration shows some of the most fashionable. Although dresses are much worn the same, there is still a great alteration in the shape of the sleeves, which are made *à la pagode*; and in the trimmings of the skirts which are all loaded with ornaments. Mantles in *taffetas glacés* are worn of dark shades, trimmed with *passementeries* and *dentelles de laine*, which are most fashionable this season. Bonnets are more than ever ornamented with *bouillons de tulle*, ribbons, flowers, and feathers; and some of them with a *voilette de Bruxelles*.

Children's dresses are very attractive, especially those of the boys, which are quite in the Louis XV. style, and very becoming. Their *blouses* are generally made square on the shoulders, with a fine cambric chemisette, and large cambric cuffs, as shown in the Engraving.

THE WHITE DRAWINGROOM, WINDSOR CASTLE.

THE White Drawingroom in Windsor Castle is one of the series of State Apartments not shown to the public, and which may, therefore, be styled private state rooms. These apartments are on the east side of the Castle, and overlook the pleasure gardens and park beyond, and the views from the windows are exceedingly beautiful. The White Drawingroom is a noble room, with a spacious bay window reaching from the floor to the ceiling, and it is frequently used as a breakfast-room by Her Majesty, and is so represented in our Engraving. As its name indicates, the walls of the room are painted white, the whole of the ornamental details on the walls and ceiling being richly gilded. The two doors at the south side of the room (that shewn in our View) are, however, exceptions to the prevailing colour, being of ebony, with enrichments of or-molu. Large plates of looking-glass are in the doors, and also over the fire-place, and on either side of the window, and between the doors just mentioned. The pictures, which are framed so that they appear as if painted on the wall, comprise two admirably painted portraits of the Queen and Prince Albert by Winterhalter, from which prints have been published, and also some very interesting pictures of the children of

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THE WHITE DRAWING-ROOM, WINDSOR CASTLE.

THE WHITE DRAWINGROOM, WINDSOR CASTLE.

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George III. in their juvenile days. The mantel-piece is of black marble, having sunken panels, within which are groups of vine leaves, with the thyrsus of Bacchus most exquisitely chased in or-moulu. The draperies to the window are of crimson satin damask; and the chairs, &c. are in the stiff heavy style of the

Empire, and richly gilded. In the bay of the window, on a tall pedestal of black marble of classic design, is an elegant vase of malachite, mounted in or-moulu; and immediately in front of the pedestal is a table of most beautiful workmanship, presented to her Majesty by the Emperor Nicholas. The table is supported on three legs of tasteful character, rising from a base elaborately ornamented, and between the legs are festoons of flowers with Cupids seated amongst them. The table top has, within a mosaic border, a group of fruit and flowers of lapi-

daries' work, in relief, of exquisite finish, and a charming effect is given by a little piece of crystal set as a dew drop on a flower leaf, the light striking through which produces an effect of reality absolutely marvellous. The chandelier is a massive and somewhat heavy-looking one, for forty lights. The different articles of vertu, the clock, the cabinets, &c., are all of beautiful and palatial character, and add their various forms to make this room a scene of great richness and gaiety of effect.



PARIS FASHIONS FOR APRIL.—(SEE PAGE 238.)